RAPPA ALPHA THETA MAGAZINE





WHAT'S NEW ON CAMPUS







Appreciation? They deserved it. Read this from the *Albuquerque Journal*:

On October 15 and 17, 1971, over 110 University of New Mexico Kappa Alpha Theta collegiates along with alumnæ from the Albuquerque chapter participated in a local trick-or-treat candy sale for the benefit of kidney disease sufferers. Several thousand dollars worth of candy was sold on those two days. For your splendid effort, thank you, Thetas. (Signed) Charles L. Beckel, president, Kidney Foundation of New Mexico. P.S. The UNM Kappa Alpha Theta collegiates also gave their homecoming decoration money to the Kidney Foundation.

Appreciation? Kansas City alumnæ decided that Mrs. Frank E. (Dolly) Sheldon has more than earned it—even though she is a non-Theta. So, at one of their meetings they serenaded her with the song, Hello Dolly, and honored her with the title of "Grand Lady" of Theta for her work with the Mothers' Club and her endless support of alumnæ affairs. Her Theta daughter is Jane Sheldon Kelley, Missouri, and she has a Theta niece, two Theta granddaughters and two Theta grand nieces.

Rating "good" news space in the Indiana press was a story about what happens when all good Greeks work together. Under the sponsorship of the college Panhellenic and Interfraternity Councils some 1,000 Indiana University Greek men and women marched 12 miles to call attention to their fund-raising efforts to send crippled children to camp next summer. Along the way they picked up trash and litter which was collected in a truck furnished by the Indiana State Highway Department.

Thetas from our new chapter at Montana State worked with other groups on campus to collect funds for Kathy Pidino, a Montana State honor graduate, now paralyzed from the waist down due to an accident.

The University of Idaho Thetas believe that showing support for their university is an important fraternity function. Thus, they are proud of a Theta Centennial gift of \$1,000 (donated by alumnæ and collegiates) to the fund drive for a theatre of performing arts.

Calling their efforts, "channeling creative enthusiasm into daily activity," University of Washington-Seattle collegiates speak of their biand tri-weekly tutoring in the public school system, also with the handicapped and with emotionally disturbed youth. They likewise say, "Personal involvement has added a new dimension to house spirit," citing their lively interest in ecology, with one member taking a leading role in re-cycling of bottles in the greater Seattle area.

"Speaking out" for fraternity has become her habit in the numerous talks she makes before historical, educational and other groups so that Carol Green Wilson, Stanford, our Theta historian, was characterized by one listener as "the Theta who goes about praising the good in fraternities." Do you?





The

Kappa alpha Theta

MAGAZÍNE

EDITOR-

MARY MARGARET KERN GARRARD

THE COVER: What's New on Campus? Our cover shows a montage of the "new" student, who, after all, isn't so much different from the old! We are grateful to various school news bureaus for furnishing pictures. Clockwise, students walking, DePauw University; students filling out registration forms, Emory; women on campus, Ohio Wesleyan; girl making humorous point at Women's Residence Hall discussion. Emory. The What's New on Campus story (page 15) is supplemented by further information in the Shortie Notes (page 50) and a Symposium of collegiate Theta opinion (page 62).

KAPPA ALPHA THETA publishes Autumm, Winter, Spring, and Summer issues at George Banta Company, Inc. official printer and publisher of the fraternity at Curtis Reed Plaza, Menasha, Wis. 54952.

Address pictures, copy, and correspondence to the editor, Mrs. H. L. Garrard. 19740 Heather Lane, Craig Highlands, Noblesville, Ind. 46060. Copy deadlines are the fifteenth day of July, September, December, and February. • Send changes of address, marriages, and deaths to Kappa Alpha Theta, Suite 342, 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201. • Second-class postage paid at Evanston, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. • Printed in the United States of America.

Postmaster: Please send notice of undeliverable copies on Form 3579 to Kappa Alpha Theta, Suite 342, 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Illinois 60201

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Established 1885

Zip

Recommendation for Grand Council Nomination

All members of Theta are eligible to submit *recommendations* for nomination to Grand Council and are urged to do so. The following form may be used. If desired, a letter giving further details may be attached. Send to the chairman of the Nominating Committee:

Mrs. Ward K. Stallings, 4624 Meadow Valley Dr. N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30342

City

State

Name: Maiden Married

Street

Candidate must be college graduate. Please verify.				
	Degree Date Received College			
	Office for which recommended			
	Activities in Kappa Alpha Theta (Although experience as a district officer is very valuable,			
	it is not a requirement):			
	Civic activities and service (Can nominee fulfill requirements for Council travel?):			
	Special talents and hobbies:			
	Reasons you feel recommendee to be qualified to fill office specified:			
Y	our Signature:			
Address				
Street City State Zip College Chapter				
2 KAO Spring, 1972				
L I LAO SPRING, 1772				



SHOW AND TELL TIME

As promised in the Winter Issue, it's time to show you Theta's three sets of twins, all tapped for Mortar Board, 1971. It's also time to tell you who they are. L. to r., Betsy and Bonnie Brown, Texas Tech; Brenda (standing) and Linda Scisson, Arkansas; Linda and Lois McKathnie, Indiana. Betsy and Linda are Theta chapter presidents.

A Relative Matter

When Faith McWhirter Martin was initiated into the Butler chapter in October 1971 she was pinned with the pin (over 70 years old) of Luella McWhirter Hutchins, DePauw; had three relatives participating in her initiationher mother, Lue McWhirter Martin, DePauw, plus a Theta aunt and great aunt; also could (and can) count in her background 10 Thetas from three generations, dating back to 1898.

Opportunity for Graduate Work

Student Personnel Assistantships, valued at from \$3,200 to \$4,600, which include a full tuition scholarship plus room and board, with a stipend, are available at the University of Vermont for those interested in working as residence hall advisors while pursuing graduate work. Write, Office of Dean of Students, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401.

Number 84

Louisville Alumnæ Club became a chapter in ceremonies attended by Grand President Norma Jorgensen, January 22, 1972, becomes Theta's 84th alumnæ chapter. (Story later.)

The Lively Ones

Presented with 75-year awards at Founders' Day, 1972, were these Thetas from Kappa chapter at Kansas: Erna Barteldes Maggard, Wichita, Kansas, and Edna Williams, Fullerton, Calif. Both were initiated Nov. 20, 1897.

Another 75-year member, Dorothy (Dora) Anderson Harper, Epsilon, Wooster, who turned 99 on December 4, 1971, still keeps her own house in Evanston, Ill., cooks many of her meals and tends her rose garden in good weather. She knits suits, bedcovers and rugs, reads and watches TV, spends a lot of time visiting her family—and admits being an optimist.



Grand Council of KAPPA ALPHA THETA has accepted an invitation from Clemson University Clemson, South Carolina to establish a chapter on this campus

Late February saw colonization at Clemson for our new Delta Phi chapter. Pledging took place March 1, 1972. Installation will take place in the Fall of 1972.

Bouquets and Brickbats

Much interest has been evidenced in one of the THETA MAGAZINE'S newer features, the Letters column. A few letters are received by the editor each year which are critical or questioning of either magazine content or fraternity procedures and policies, matters of policy which your editor feels she cannot answer. When the Letters column was instituted, it was determined that all points of view should be heard, and real effort has been made to see that this guideline was followed.

The following are excerpts from the four other-than-complimentary letters received in 1971 which have not yet been published, with comments concerning the content. The points made by the writers, Sally Baker Inman, Washington-Seattle, of South Lyon, Mich., Elisabeth Kiplinger Morer, Ohio State, of Paramus, N.J., Priscilla Smith Sapienca, Pennsylvania, of Cambridge, Mass., and Barbara Donlon, Albion, of Boston, Mass., have been consolidated in the interest of brevity, since some of them were duplications. We thank these readers for their interest and hope they will feel we have kept our promise by giving their beliefs exposure and hasten to add that their letters also included many constructive and thoughtful ideas and suggestions.— NORMA A. JORGENSEN, Grand President.

Spring 1971 Issue: (Sally Inman) "Upon reading Martha Smith White's 'Challenges' (page 3) it occurred to me that there seem to be contradictory messages coming to us from Grand Council officers. Norma Jorgensen's 1970 convention speech urged that local chapters refrain from becoming 'politicized.' My impression is that this position accounts for a good proportion of the large degree of resistance to Greek life on many college campuses. Apparently Mrs. White agrees with me. In citing Dr. Kershner's book, she recommends that local chapters 'Organize the silent majority by providing a concrete program of common-sense reform improvements' and 'Accept the obligation to move into campus leadership vacuums to combat the New Left.' Astonishing! I suspect many active members neither align themselves with the 'silent majority' nor do they see the New Left (which includes such a wide range of groups) as something to 'combat.' If Theta hopes to continue recruiting thoughtful, mature women, the fraternity must offer other alternatives. To be either apolitical or on the political right hardly presents a fair range of choices."

Each individual Theta may certainly be as "political" as she wishes, in any direction, right or left. The point was that college chapters should not be "used" as pressure groups or to serve the personal causes of members.

Autumn 1971 Issue: (Barbara Donlon, Elisabeth Morer) "One adjective in one article of the Autumn Issue interested me, e.g., the new "black" student president at San Jose State (the one who made all those nasty threats against the Greeks there). Would you have troubled to mention his color had he been any other?"

Mrs. Sally Liston. college district president in her Phi Tray Award presentation, was following the policy of California newspapers which reported the student body president and his statements in the same way. San Jose State College had several racial incidents which disrupted the campus last year. Mrs. Liston's "audience" was aware of this.

A question of editorial ethics appears here. In preparing the material for publication, should the editor have deleted the word "black" to make it more "palatable" to certain readers? This calls to mind the complaints registered with the Eastern press that, at the time of his death, Ralph Bunche was not pinpointed as "black" in some of the news reports.

Autumn 1971 Issue: (Priscilla Sapienca) "I am increasingly more and more outraged at the content of the magazine with every issue. The almost total blindness exhibited in the content to the seriousness of the sorority crisis is very painful to me. And the inane chapter notes don't seem as if they could be written in the twentieth century, let alone in the 1970's. There is too much that sororities could do, if we could get out of our straight jacket and forget that ladylike decorum at teas is not the ultimate ideal for a sorority woman. I can share that belief in good manners, a sense of beauty and respect for others, but young women today are neither interested in the polish of social graces nor find them urgent enough to spend time cultivating them. Such things are luxuries in a safe, secure, happy society, but not in a troubled country such as the one we are trying to live in today. (The article on ecology in the Autumn, 1971 THETA MAGAZINE is a step in the right direction.)"

Our collegiate members seem to feel that the "polish" of social graces and even ladylike decorum at teas is a tangible sign of the good manners, sense of beauty and respect for others mentioned as assets since they continue to plan and execute meaningful programs on interpersonal relationships within their chapter activities. Perhaps our "unhappy" society can be made a little happier if sorority women continue to consider kindness and courtesy to others as a mark of a cultured woman. Today's young sorority woman has not only in-

herited the charge of the past to develop her potential as a woman, but has also accepted the charge of the present to be an effective, concerned citizen in today's world. The survival of civilization depends upon her effective acceptance of both responsibilities, and Theta feels she is not only capable of doing so, but that she is doing it well

Autumn 1971 Issue: (Elisabeth Morer, Priscilla Sapienca (on discrimination) "During the time I was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta, the rules were that no Blacks, no Jews and only 3% Catholics would be admitted to the chapter. (Editor: late thirties.) I do not know if this rule still stands, but any or all of it makes mockery of sorority's stated high-flown principles. Unfortunately, with my WASP background, I subscribed to these principles at that time. I know that I have outgrown them and I would hope most sincerely that my daughter, who is in junior high, would never succumb to the false beliefs that fraternities continue to perpetuate-at least the ones I know. I am interested in two things regarding Theta and/or other fraternities: How many now admit Blacks, Jews, Catholics on an individual basis? Let's take a middle-class black girl with all the middle-class beliefs and/or virtues and vices. Is there any Theta chapter who would admit her? How many Thetas feel the same way that I do? That is, that our prejudices were reinforced by fraternity life?"

The other fraternities will have to speak for themselves, but as far as Theta is concerned, there is and they have.

It traternity life reinforced prejudices 30 years ago it was in the "good" company of families, churches and schools and it is not fair to single out fraternities for criticism unless taken in the context of the times. The junior high school daughter, when she reaches college age, will find that fraternities have "grown up" along with her mother-but because of changing needs and interests, not because of anything intrinsically wrong with them years ago. A sign of the vitality of the fraternity system is its ability to change with the times, always preserving the basic goals upon which it was founded, as pertinent and necessary today as they were then.

If there are "false beliefs" extant, they are that fraternities are as they were 30 years ago and that fraternity members have been living in a vacuum since. If these things were true, fraternities would have died long ago.

From outside the fraternity, but inside the fraternity "family" comes a touching letter (printed just following) that shows how effectively Thetas live their "highflown principles," not because they have to, but because they want to. And, after all, isn't this what fraternity is all about—Friendship?—Norma A. JORGENSEN, Grand President.

Recause of Theta Friends...

This letter is to inform you of the death of my wife, Margaret McBride Smith, in mid-October 1971. Margaret was an alumna of the Beta Tau chapter of Denison. I have already written to and spoken with many of the Cleveland West Shores Theta Alumnæ Club members to express my appreciation for all they did for Margaret and our family during her long, cruel illness. Theta's Central Office ought to be aware of this wonderful alumnæ group.

The Thetas, along with some ladies from our church, organized a plan to prepare and bring evening meals to our home when Margaret was first hospitalized. For over 30 days our evening meal was brought in! . . . The Thetas kept Margaret's hospital room filled with flowers and plants and showered her with cards and notes. . . . In early June she was released from the hospital but had to return each day for cobalt treatment. The Thetas organized a car pool to drive her to the hospital each day and back home for nearly a month.

Neither the original surgery nor the cobalt treatments succeeded in arresting the brain tumor and Margaret was readmitted for surgery in early July. The Thetas continued to remember her with flowers and cards and notes which I would read to her in her lucid moments.

The many kindnesses and acts of goodness were a tribute, I think, to the high regard and affection so many people had for Margaret. It also means that the term "Theta love" is not an empty, outmoded idea. It is a living concept that I saw transformed into meaningful service.

For the Theta girl I loved and married, and because of Theta friends who responded so splendidly in her time of need, I shall always have a very, very special regard for Kappa Alpha Theta.

JAMES H. SMITH, JR. Rocky River, Ohio

Ecology Is Our "Thing"

Many thanks for the Operation Brass Tacks article on "You Can Learn To Be Kind To the Environment" in the Autumn 1971 Issue of the THETA MAGAZINE. Ecology is our thing for members of the Cleveland East Alumnæ Chapter and so by reading this very interesting article I feel more involved and moved to get busy and save our environment. So should all of us Thetas!

JANICE VLAH Gamma Upsilon, Miami Chesterland, Ohio

Letters to the editor are welcome. They should be on subjects of interest to Thetas with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas. All points of view are welcome, but for reasons of space we may not be able to publish all letters received and may have to use excerpts from others.



THEY
HAVE
GOT
TO BE
KIDDING

→ It was hard to believe when the campuses of Yale and Princeton became sprinkled with coeds and Connecticut College for Women admitted men! It looks as if the institution of separate education for men and women, as old as civilization itself, has been swallowed up in the push toward "let's be girls and boys together."

There are advantages, undoubtedly. The one-sex campus is an artificial world, and, as psychologists tell us, education cannot be separated from life and should not be—the "whole person" must be educated. Academicians tell us that women are better students than men during the freshman and sophomore years. Women in the classroom add intellectual "couth." And I noticed that the president of the student body at Connecticut College is a man this year.

But take heed, my friends! We're next. There is a move afoot to make fraternities and sororities coed.

This is no idle, facetious threat. There has been a serious proposal this year, on a prestigious campus at that, to consider the concept of social fraternities which would have members of both sexes.

Those who have mounted such a campaign have forgotten a few facts, or perhaps they never knew them. Women's fraternities originated at the time of the first American "women's lib" movement. Their founders were contemporaries of Susan B. Anthony, and one of the forces which brought them about was a need for women to join together to make a place for themselves in higher education—which until that point had been a privilege reserved primarily for men. If we have deviated from that goal it is our own fault and we probably deserve whatever is in store for us.

But forewarned is forearmed. We had best start now to sort out our thinking. Let us be aware that social privileges and civil rights are two different things. As a private, voluntary association, Kappa Alpha Theta has a constitutionally-guaranteed right to determine its own membership criteria. No court in the land can tell us we must admit men. No college or university can tell us we must become coed. They can, of course, ban all one-sex groups from their campuses. That is up to them.

It is not yet time to get out the placards and picket the administration building. Personally, I hope that time will never come. If it does, I'm sure the heritage of Bettie Locke will stand all Thetas in good stead. The Phi Gams at DePauw really decided this issue 102 years ago, didn't they? They gave Bettie a cake basket instead of a badge. Isn't it strange how time repeats itself? I'm glad they did, though. I'd rather be a Theta than a Phi Gam, bless their hearts!

NORMA A. JORGENSEN, Grand President



A VIEW OF TODAY; PLANS FOR TOMORROW

Above: Thetas at NPC sessions, Scottsdale, Ariz., Nov. 7-10, 1971, were, l. to r., front, president, Norma Jorgensen; NPC delegate, Ellen Hofstead; grand vice-president, Marty White. Back, editor, Mary Margaret Garrard; collegiate visitor, Linda Baillee, Arizona State; executive secretary Dorothy Vaaler; college Panhellenic officers Lois McKathnie, president, Indiana; Donna Anderson, vice-president, South Dakota.

Fraternities Grow Steadily: During the 1969-1971 biennium the 26 member groups of NPC added 136 new chapters, 28 colonies soon-to-be-chapters and more than 100,000 members.

Fraternities Contribute to Philanthropies and Provide Scholarships: The majority of the member groups of NPC have one main philanthropy while also contributing to scholarships, fellowships and other projects adopted by various alumnæ chapters and clubs. Over a million dollars was contributed during the biennium to nationally adopted philanthropies and \$67,000 went to scholarships and fellowships.

Challenges Remain: While the report of steady and healthy growth is indeed fine, there are campuses where the number of girls participating in rush is discouragingly low. College Panhellenics must face the need to consider the entire rush program from the standpoint of the rushee. Rush rules must be simplified and the rushee must have a reasonable chance to join the group of her choice.

More summer contact must be considered if freshmen are to come to the campus ready to participate in rush. Rush orientation programs must not only answer questions but must make clear to the rushees the many opportunities which fraternity membership offers. Fraternity members themselves must be better prepared to verbalize the value and meaning of fraternity to the individual throughout her life. Fraternity members must give evidence of their pride in

by ELLEN BOWERS HOFSTEAD NPC delegate

NPC national officers for 1971-73 shown with retiring 1969-71 chairman are, l. to r., Mrs. Robert McKeeman, Delta Zeta, who is treasurer; Mrs. Carl Frische, Zeta Tau Alpha, 1969-71 chairman; Mrs. Berne Jacobsen, Alpha Delta Pi, who will serve as secretary; Mrs. L. D. Foxworthy, Alpha Gamma Delta, new chairman.

membership and the NPC Conference adopted a resolution urging members to wear their pins at all times as tangible evidence of this pride.

Some Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions dealing with NPC matters: 1. In order to provide more persons to accept major responsibility, the NPC members voted to allow each member group a delegate and three alternates rather than two.

2. Since two years has proved too long a period to delay action on urgent matters, the NPC members voted to have an Interim Session for delegates and alternates only.

Resolutions of Interest to College Panhellenics:

1. The NPC members voted to sponsor Area Conferences with material for them prepared under supervision of the College Panhellenics Committee. These will be implemented by the various Area Advisers and will provide for all College Panhellenics to participate if they wish.

- 2. College Panhellenics are urged to limit rush registration fees to a minimum clerical fee.
- 3. Provisions for the enactment, amendment and repeal of Agreements were added to the By-Laws.
- 4. Since the term Binding Agreements has caused both confusion and misunderstanding, the NPC members voted to change the name to Unanimous Agreements.

Resolutions of Interest to City Panhellenics:
1. Increased costs have made it necessary to raise City Panhellenic dues, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

2. NPC members voted to call attention again to the fact that an NPC fraternity has the privilege of membership in a City Panhellenic whether there is an alumnæ chapter or club in the city or not.

Executive Committee for 1971-1973: NPC offices are held in rotation and the following will serve for the coming biennium, Mrs. L. D. Foxworthy, Alpha Gamma Delta, chairman; Mrs. Berne Jacobsen, Alpha Delta Pi, secy.; Mrs. Robert McKeeman, Delta Zeta, treas.



Secretaries-Editors Panel

A feature of the NPC meetings was a panel discussion put on on Monday evening, November 8, by the Association of Central Office Executives and the National Panhellenic Editors' Conference at the invitation of NPC Chairman Harriet Frische. A major purpose of the presentation was to emphasize the friendly rapport and unlimited cooperation enjoyed by the members of these two groups, which enable them to work together harmoniously in solving problems shared by all.

The secretaries led off the discussion with Dorothy Vaaler, Kappa Alpha Theta, president of the office executives, presenting a series of slides depicting various secretaries in typical poses in their respective offices and adding oneliners about their views of their jobs. Dorothy suggested this formula for characterizing what the "ideal" CO executive is striving for: "Cooperation + Organizational Ability = Efficiency." Pat Lenihan, executive secretary of Alpha Chi Omega followed, reporting on a survey concerning office personnel. She mentioned that staffs of the 19 Panhellenic sorority offices covered in the report range in size from one fulltime person to 12 full-time, with overall employment in the 19 offices of 103 full-time people and 49 part-time. Of this number, 44% are sorority members. Chief duties of the offices as

listed by their executives in order of importance are: office administration, personnel, management, finances, accounting, public relations, real estate and housing, purchasing and legal contracts. Eleanor Sieg, Gamma Phi Beta, concluded this portion of the panel speaking on central office "growing pains"—the enlarging scope of offices over the years as volunteer help could no longer handle the details, the change-over to computers and the increasing complexity of tax matters plus, today, with rising costs, the necessity of trying to figure out how to keep income ahead of outgo.

The editors followed with their part of the panel, introduced by the 1969-71 chairman of their group, Fran Stevenson, Delta Gamma. She had prepared a "profile" of the editors who handle the 25 Panhellenic magazines, had also researched the history of the Panhellenic Editors' Conference back to its inception in October 1913. Highlights of the past included the fact that it was the editors who, in 1915, prepared the Panhellenic Creed. Mary Margaret Garrard, Kappa Alpha Theta editor, followed with the history of the Operation Brass Tacks program of the editors which she chairmaned in 1969-71. A feature buying "syndicate,"

which provides articles on developments in education, campus problems, public affairs and on means to better living, Operation Brass Tacks since 1963 has distributed 19 articles which have been published in some 200 sorority magazine issues and have been reprinted many times in other publications, including the *Christian Science Monitor*. Some 8,000 reprints of these articles have also been sent out. Betty Foellinger, Zeta Tau Alpha, concluded the panel with a plea for positive action, with Panhellenic groups working together in unity to give strength to all as a result of *mutual trust*, realistic planning and shared endeavor.

Secretaries and Editors Meetings

The individual sessions of the secretaries and editors, occupying the same period as the NPC meetings—November 7-11, 1971—could rightly be called workshops as participants explored together new and better ways of doing their jobs. The editors were hostesses to a party for the secretaries (the groups take turns entertaining at NPC) and the two groups also met together when the Banta Printing Co. representative talked on printing problems.

Shared experiences highlighted all sessions.



Executive Secretaries-Editors Panel before entire NPC had these participating: l. to r., seated, Secretaries Eleanor Sieg, Gamma Phi; Pat Lenihan, Alpha Chi; Dorothy Vaaler, Theta; and editors Fran Stevenson, Delta Gamma; Mary Margaret Garrard, Theta; Betty Foellinger, Zeta. Center, Mrs. Carl Frische, the 1969-71 NPC chairman, Zeta.



FIVE DAYS IN PARADISE

Excellence Always-50th Grand Convention Theme

Yes, that's what we said. Paradise. It will seem like that to you if you experience the wonderful climate and hotel facilities at Kappa Alpha Theta's first-in-our-new-century convention at Wentworth By-The-Sea, Portsmouth, N.H., June 11-16, 1972.

How can anyone resist the glorious appeal of the beautiful and rugged New England coast and one of the world's great resorts? Located in its own private park among luxuriant gardens on historic New Castle Island, Wentworth towers a hundred feet above Little Harbor. From it visitors

may view the open sea, picturesque rock cliffs and massed island pines.

Wentworth has served as host to the great of the world as well as the near great. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Richard M. Nixon have been guests as have Tom Dewey, Hubert Humphrey and Ted Kennedy. It has also been the scene of innumerable conferences of a scientific, social and business nature. In 1906 both the Russians and Japanese stayed at the Wentworth and in 20 days formulated the Treaty of Portsmouth which ended the disastrous Russo-Japanese War.

Wentworth is easily reached from Boston-only one hour's drive by turnpike-and is a mere five hours drive from the New York area. From Logan Airport (see below) there will be buses to whisk you out to the hotel where you may enjoy fully the 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, miles of bridle paths and a brand new swimming pool. And, if you are an antique buff, tours of Portsmouth's Historic Houses and fascinating Strawbery Banke will be available.

At left: During their pre-convention visit to Wentworth, Hattie Damisch and Ginger Boynton, convention managers, paused for a pleasant moment on the grounds for picture taking.

Special Transportation Notes

The Theta Hospitality Center at Logan Airport will be located on the Upper Ramp of the Eastern Airlines Building . . . You can board a free Port Authority Courtesy Bus to bring you to Eastern from other airlines . . . A large group of Theta convention goers arriving on another airline may be met at that airline.—Nancy Mason Keith, transportation chairman.

Those coming from a distance and needing a motel reservation for Saturday, June 10, may write the Sonesta Hotel, Logan International Airport, Boston, for a reservation.

BUS RESERVATION REQUEST

Buses will be provided from Logan International Airport, Boston, to Wentworth By-The-Sea and return on Sunday, June 11, and Friday, June 16, only. Your registration fee will cover round trip bus charges.

Return reservation request to:

Mrs. Preston Keith 26 Orchard Lane Wayland, Massachusetts 01778

()		Please reserve space for me on bus Sunday, June 11, from Logan Airport, Boston, to Wentworth By-The-Sea Hotel.
(Please reserve space for me on bus Friday, June 16, from Wentworth Hotel to Logan Airport, Boston.
Sign	nec	d

Excellence Always-50th Grand Convention Theme

KITE SUBSCRIPTION

The convention newspaper, *The Kite*, will sail for the 27th time at Grand Convention. Issues will be mailed daily from convention at \$1.50 for five issues (registration fee covers cost for those at convention). If you are not going to convention, order yours now.

To: Mrs. Walter C. Vaaler, Kappa Alpha Theta, 1580 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201

ENCLOSED FIND \$ for subscriptions to The Kit	e. Please mail the issues to:
1. Name	
Address	
2. Name	
Address	

What to Wear at Convention

Daytime: Casual dresses or sweaters and skirts with comfortable shoes. An extra sweater. Lightweight coat or raincoat.

Sports: Clothing for tennis, golf, boating, riding horseback; swimsuit.

Evening: Formal (long or short) for banquet. Informal dresses for other evenings. AND a costume (Rural, Rustic, Civic, Urbane; Historic, Patriotic, or Geographic in Aim!) for Kountry Kapers fun night.

Grand Convention Program

Sunday, June 11-

Registration; 8 P.M. Niké Ceremony

Monday, June 12-

9 A.M. Meeting; 6:30 P.M. Clambake

Tuesday, June 13-

9 A.M. College & Alumnæ seminars

6:30 P.M. Awards Dinner

Wednesday, June 14-

9 A.M. Seminars; Free afternoon

6:30 P.M. Kountry Kapers; District Sing Thursday, June 15—

9 A.M. Meeting; 7 P.M. Formal banquet Friday, June 16—Departure after breakfast

On the Portsmouth tour of Historic Houses you will be able to see several which belonged to old sea captains with the typical widow's or captain's walk—a fenced area on the flat roof where retired captains or their widows could watch the returning fleet of boats and the young wives could tell if their men were returning.

What Convention Will Cost

Hotel—\$29.50 per person, per day, full American plan. This includes 5% tax and \$2.75 per day gratuity.

Transportation—Consult your local travel agent. Everyone is to make her own travel arrangements. For transportation to and from Logan Airport, Boston, see page 11.

Registration Fee—\$30.00 full time. Covers banquet favors, convention kits, Kite newspapers, baggage in and out of hotel and transportation to and from Logan Airport, Boston, Sunday, June 11, and Friday, June 16, only.

NOTE: Registration fee is to be paid when you register at the hotel. Do not mail to Central Office.

Make your hotel registration on the blank which is in the Winter THETA MAGAZINE.





HELP WANTED: TOP WOMEN

by BARBARA FRANKLIN
Beta Phi, Penn State

In mid-1971 a newspaper headline appeared saying "Women Recruiter Put on Skillet." They were speaking of me. Indeed, I was fried and burned by the women of the press in Washington when President Nixon selected me as the person to recruit women for top posts in government. Until recently, I was in business, feeling rather comfortable, running a department in a big bank in New York City. Today, here I am—out of the bank, into the skillet!

But I like to solve problems. So, I don't mind being in a skillet—if that's where the action is. And I firmly believe that some action of significant proportions has begun.

More and more women are working in areas where women have never been before . . . are taking advantage of opportunities to fulfill themselves as individuals . . . are distinguishing themselves in a wide variety of activities and professions. And, I believe, that more and more women are breaking new barriers in business, academic life, community activities, the professions and government.

President Nixon feels very strongly that women must participate at the highest levels of government so as to participate more fully in making the policies which shape the destiny of this country. He has appointed more women to high and mid-level positions in government than any other President. But his view is that "we can and must do better. Right away." He has taken three major steps to bring this about.

1. On April 21, 1971 the President directed the heads of all Executive Departments and Agencies to develop plans for attracting more women to top positions, to middle management positions, and to part-time advisory boards and commissions.

- 2. Then I came. I got my orders directly from the President: recruit more women for top posts. I am the first woman-power recruiter on the White House Staff—ever. And this is the first nationwide woman hunt—ever.
- 3. Jayne Baker Spain was appointed by the President as Commissioner and Vice Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the first woman Commissioner in ten years. The President told her to investigate every single case of alleged unfair treatment or discrimination because of sex so as to make absolutely certain that all women in the career federal service are treated fairly—fairly compared to other women and compared to men.

Each of these steps is significant. Together they mark a new approach to a very old prob-

I don't want to deal in numbers, but let me say that one specific goal we set in April 1971 was to double the number of women in top full-time posts by the end of the year. And we had already done it by the end of October when there were more than 60 women in top government posts.

A number of recent appointments of women represent breakthroughs. The record speaks for itself. The President has appointed

• The first woman Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, Catherine May Bedell. For the first time in history, there are two women chairmen of regulatory agencies. Helen Bent-

ley, at the Maritime Commission, is the other.

• The first woman Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission since 1948, Representative Charlotte Reid.

- The first woman Director of a Veterans Administration Hospital, Dr. Valerija Raulinaitis,
- The first woman to head the securities division of the Treasury Department, Bethel O. Cook.
- The first woman Examiner-in-Chief of the Board of Patent Appeals of the U. S. Patent Office, Brereton Sturtevant.
- The first woman general in the Air Force, Jeanne Holm.

There are just a few. More and more must come. We know that in terms of true equality, we still have a way to go.

My approach is simply this: I have divided the country into ten regions. I am going into each one, setting up a network of source contacts-women's groups, corporate presidents, community leaders-who can lead me to outstanding women. I am developing my source network to produce candidates who represent every corner of the U.S., have a variety of backgrounds and skills and represent minority groups. At the same time, I am building a talent bank of top women in my office. It is my hope that as high level vacancies occur, I can search my talent bank and my source network and come up with a number of women candidates very quickly. Then, I'll make sure those women are considered for positions-and hopefully, that they are placed.

Needless to say, I cannot do this alone. I have been working with a variety of organizations across the country. I will work with anyone or any group anywhere who can help. I need help to 1) get as many names of women into the talent bank as soon as possible 2) learn other sources which might be useful.

Now, let us turn for a moment to the matter of the recent Supreme Court nominations. I tell you absolutely that a number of women were seriously considered by the President—as far as we know, the first time that any women were ever considered by a President for positions on the highest Court of this nation. Well, we didn't make it this time. But we would be wrong to lose sight of the progress made.

The fact that women were sought and considered has exposed another deep and fundamen-

tal problem. There are precious few women with the same kind of qualifications for the Court as many men have. Why?

Fewer than 3% of the lawyers in the U. S. are women. Few women have achieved positions of eminence in that profession. Only 2% of federal judges are women.

Women simply have not been given an equal opportunity for entry into that profession, and when they do enter, the opportunities for advancement are not the same as they are for men. I certainly do not want to single out the legal profession as being any better or any worse than any other. It is probably more or less typical. But that record is changing. The President has directed the Attorney General to make sure from now on that more women are appointed to federal judgeships.

As time passes, I think we will see that these events have historical significance. We have passed a major watershed. Let us make the most of it.

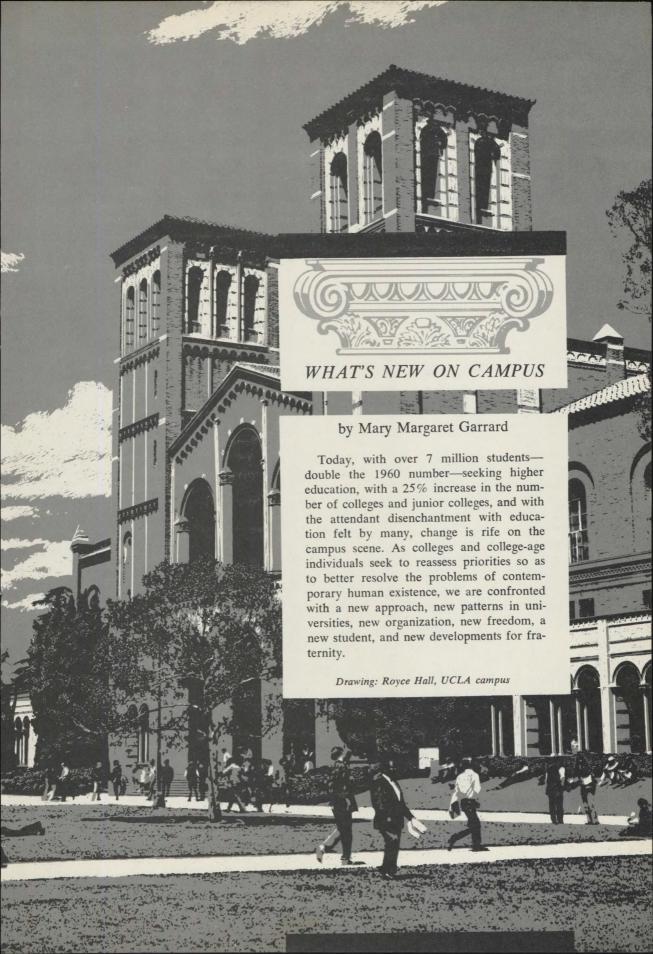
Really, it is up to us. As the barriers to our participation crumble, will we be there to contribute more fully? As responsibility comes with equality, will we be there to carry it? As the necessity for strong leadership becomes more and more crucial in our complex times, will we aspire to it? Will we accept high government positions, will we step forward to run for office, will we have the courage to lead?

I have great confidence that we will.

From a speech at Staten Island (N.Y.) Advance's Women of Achievement luncheon.

Barbara Hackman Franklin, who carries the official title of "staff assistant to the (U. S.) President," was president of both Theta and Mortar Board at Penn State and upon graduation in 1962 was awarded a Theta scholarship. In 1964 she became one of the first women to receive an MBA degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Subsequently she worked for the Singer Company in New York City and joined the staff of the First National City Bank there in 1969 where she was assistant vice-president and head of the Government Relations Department when tapped by President Nixon on April 22, 1971 for her present job.

Termed an "historic" first for the White House, the President has designated her (in her own words) to conduct "the biggest woman hunt ever launched." Commenting on early successes in having already more than doubled the number of women in high-level government posts, Barbara comments: We know this is just a start! We are counting on all the nation's women to help us reach even greater goals.



WHAT'S NEW ON CAMPUS



THE NEW APPROACH

Admissions

"We need to remind ourselves constantly that a student at whatever level is not in competition with his fellow students—he is in competition with the best that is in him. The purpose of assessments of all kinds, be they marks or test scores, is to help us understand an individual student and to help him understand his unique interests, aptitudes and talents."—EUGENE S. WILSON, longtime dean of admissions, Amherst College.

The admissions picture in the sixties was one of great selectiveness. As we start the seventies, it is easing somewhat.

- The financial pinch is causing many families to shop around for a good buy in a college education. Through necessity, high-tuition colleges and even some state universities are reassessing their requirements for acceptance of students.
- The whole problem of finding ways to identify the full potential of poor and minority group students is having great bearing on principles and practices of formerly selective admissions.
- There is a strong nation-wide movement by students toward the two-year community colleges, most of which do not require admissions tests.
- Now a large university has adopted an open admissions policy—the City University of New York (CUNY). Despite many complications and problems attendant on the change, the policy seems to be working and it brought 12,000 more applicants to CUNY now in the second year of the program.

Does this mean the end of testing? Not yet. Aptitude and achievement tests, required as a part of many college applications, are holding steady, with admissions directors repeating what they said in the sixties: No one is accepted on test grades alone. Other important considerations: high school grades and rank in class; also evaluation of motivation, creativity, self-discipline, traits not measurable by tests. Likewise, tests, even if not used for admission, continue to be used for placement.

For those who see the trend toward open enrollment as a threat to quality in higher education, there are the reports just in on "risk" students accepted over the past several years at both Stanford and Brown. Nineteen of 21 black students with lower than average test scores accepted at Stanford have already made it through creditably to graduation and the other two are on their way. The some 2100 risk students at Brown have graduated at almost the same rate as other students and have shown themselves as equally likely to succeed after graduation.

Curriculum

"A degree has become a credit card which allows the student to buy his way into society's institutions rather than allowing him to orient his education toward what he wants to know and how his personal development can come about."—Dr. ROBERT KRUEGER, Duke University.

College curriculum is being turned upside down with students taking responsibility for their own educational plans.

Have you heard of the "free" university or the "experimental" college, in vogue for awhile, but now not so prevalent? Many of these are student inspired, hold classes on campus and present courses arranged for by students on a wide range of subject matter, quite often those they consider "relevant" to social issues of the day.

However, while such courses usually do not provide college credit, many schools are liberalizing curriculum with credit at student suggestion. Indiana University says members of the class of 1971 triggered their new School for Public and Environmental Affairs. Student-designed courses at the University of North Dakota include Technology of the Modern World and Dialogue Between East and West. Any group of 15 students at Notre Dame may petition for a credit course on any subject for

which they prepare a bibliography, secure a teacher from the regular faculty and have the approval of his department.

Other courses particularly linked to student concerns are, of course, the black studies plus the study of the role and history of women, the latter highlighted by San Diego State College's full-scale eleven-course offering.

There is also considerable effort to make existing courses more meaningful. A new approach to chemistry, relating it to man's environment, has students enthusiastic at places like the Universities of Maryland, Wisconsin and Rutgers. On many campuses "core" courses have been eliminated. DePauw, wondering whether English, science and a foreign language are really essential to a liberal arts education, has embarked on a three-year pilot study to find out.

Students in many places also have a good deal to say about their own graduation requirements. The University of Alabama is starting The New College, a small, flexible personally-oriented undergraduate program, allowing students to set their own pace of study and in many instances, their own requirements. In Duke's Program II students may have all course requirements waived upon presentation of a different plan of study.

The method of study is increasingly coming to mean independent study, a highly personal, individualized program determined by a student in conference with a professor-adviser. Indeed, say its proponents, the goals students are thus allowed to set for themselves are usually as ambitious as any professor would outline.

Work is implemented many places through the interdisciplinary approach, which brings together the resources of several departments or even of several different colleges; also through the honors program for academically gifted students.

Work off-campus is also more frequent. This varies from entire semesters devoted to work-study or study abroad to smaller projects locally oriented. One of these is Cornell University's Human Affairs program which grants credit for student work in the community. Another is Goucher's Center for Sociological Study which gives students credit for work on small independent research projects in the community which they then correlate with their academic study.

Critics of so much student-inspired work stress the importance of stronger faculty-student rapport. Indeed, professors, long used to handling lecture classes, find the closer student relationship with the necessity of frequent student conferences challenging—and time consuming, a matter for additional study and planning. To better general faculty-student relations Ohio University has a University Day each quarter used for teach-ins or other student-designed educational activities when students and faculty participate together. At the University of Delaware, twelve student-faculty commons rooms are being set up to foster closer informal association between the two groups.

Besides humans, machines help out with the new curriculum. Through "Dial a Lesson" students at Penn State can dial to hear a lecture they missed or listen to supplementary materials. Ohio State has a computer-based information center in the library, which, upon receipt of a phone call, will provide a printed bibliography of materials published in any one of five areas of science and engineering. At South Dakota State University a responder system has been installed in a large classroom so the lecturer can have immediate feedback as to whether students are comprehending the material.

Self-learning techniques are being tried at Indiana University, particularly in the journalism school where a student sits in a booth with a



Fall orientation, as above, for students of the 70's means adapting to many college changes. (Emory Pic)

camera in hand and is shown by slides and tape-recorded instructions how to use it. A program called STIR (Self-Teaching Independent Research) has excited the Ohio Wesleyan campus where 16 learning carrels are available to students for study at three levels of an evolutional botany program and where they can work at their own speed using equipment provided—two microscopes, a tape deck, film loop projector and a 35mm. projector. Even some sorority houses are now being built with study carrels.

Grading

"What kind of substitute can be found for the maintenance of good academic standing if the grade-point average, which academic standing committees have commonly used as a basis in the past, is no longer reliable?" —Dr. H. Bentley Glass, past national president, Phi Beta Kappa.

The pass-fail grading system, also the passno credit system, are nibbling away at the traditional ABC grading system. In many colleges students now can choose to get only a "pass" or "fail," the option usually restricted to elective courses (although a few schools have gone to complete pass-fail).

However, there are drawbacks. Some people feel students need grades to be motivated. Graduate schools still like to know grades and class rank and unless a school is small enough to provide personal evaluation from professors in lieu of grades, graduate schools feel they have little to go on. Even students find drawbacks, suspecting that teachers, freed from making numerical judgments, are not painstaking enough in evaluating course grades. Too, employers need more precise knowledge and may equate a pass grade with a D.

On the other hand, the letter grade is thought to encourage cheating and to cause students to steer away from challenging courses as likely to damage their grade-point average because they are "too hard." Dean Wilson, former head of admissions at Amherst takes this view: "I have become suspicious of marks. . . . Marks are evidence of how much a student has met the demands of a teacher, but whether a teacher demands memory, thought, obedience or reason-

ing I rarely know and I continually wonder."

Is it possible to combine the best of both systems? Ohio University has made a try. Under the pass-fail option a student may decide during the first ten days of a quarter to have his final grade in one course converted by the office of student records to a "pass" if he has earned any grade from A through D, or to a "fail" if he has received an F. The instructor turns in the usual letter grades without knowing which students have chosen the pass-fail option. No more than 45 pass-fail hours can be counted toward a degree.

But nothing can be said to be the last word on grading today. It is changing so rapidly that the officers of Phi Beta Kappa, an organization whose whole existence has been predicated on grade-point average, found that a report they prepared on trends last year was completely out of date this year. The only thing that seems to be sure about grading is that there is dissatisfaction with the way it is and great effort is being put forth to find something better.

NEW PATTERNS

Applications

"You don't have to go away to go to a good school any more and it's cheaper to stay near home."—from an article on college applications in the New York Times.

Knowing that it's easier to get into college today than it was a few years ago (see section on Admissions), high school seniors are not in such a frenzy as they have been. Besides, it is thought that some, viewing the job situation, may have decided not to go to college at all or to wait out a year. By mid-July schools were reporting 400,000 vacancies yet unfilled. However, some college-bound students were in for turn-downs. Some schools are decreasing enrollments by self-imposed enrollment quotas and because of economic difficulties. Others have housing, classroom and faculty shortages.

With many seniors choosing schools closer home for cost reasons, the pressure is on state and land-grant institutions. By early spring 1971 these schools reported they had an average 1.5 applications for every available place in autumn enrollment. They expected to have to turn away 50.000 qualified people, although freshman enrollment overall was expected to increase 3.8%. They also reported that in-state applicants, as usual, are given preference over those from out-of-state.

As an indication of what is happening in expensive private colleges, as of April 1971 Ivy League schools in the east reported a 7% decline in applications, after steady growth for the past three years. Their counterparts, the Seven Sisters, showed a 2.5% decline. However, overall, these schools could only accept 20,874 members into the class of 1975 and sent out 45,263 letters of rejection.

Cost

"From coast to coast whole families are sharing the cost of college outlays nowadays. Wives work. Husbands 'moonlight.' Homes are refinanced. And students increasingly compete for scholarships, work part time and take out sizeable loans to be repaid after graduation."—U. S. News and World Report.

Everything costs more nowadays, including college. Tuition is up at least a small amount at nearly all schools and has risen in varying degrees at others. Public institutions still cost less than private ones, with in-state students at state schools getting the best break; out-of-staters pay much more. Parents considering a private college or university for their child can expect something close to a \$3,000 tuition at many of these.

The average national tuition increases for this year have been figured at \$200 at private coed schools and \$96 for in-state students at public schools. But, even at this, at public universities resident students now only pay 28.3% of the bill for their education; non-resident students pay 70.3%.

Various schools have various ways of helping students meet these costs. Yale has come up with PAYE—Tuition Postponement Option—under which a student can stretch out tuition payments over a 35-year period and which will allow a freshman entering in 1971 to defer \$5,000 over a four-year period. With help from the Federal College Work-Study Program universities in Texas have banded together to

launch Project SET—Summer Employment in Texas—trying to help solve the growing student problem of finding summer jobs. The University of Tennessee opened a cooperative dormitory last fall which costs students about \$300 less annually than if they lived in other university dormitories.

Unfortunately, there is also a squeeze on outright grants or loans available to students trying to meet the new costs. No one knows whether Congress will extend the National Defense Education Act in 1972, a program which enables students to borrow money and repay it within ten years at 3% interest. But even with such money available, Auburn University reports they had to turn down one-third of their applicants for loans in 1970. The University of California at Santa Barbara says that 80% of their student body inquired about or applied for financial help during 1969-70. During that same year Penn State notes that two out of three of their fulltime students received financial aid. And Rutgers reports that for 1971 it could meet only half of the financial needs of its freshman class. They go on to say that the extreme problem at the freshman level can be attributed to the reluctance of the federal government to fully fund its program, federal red tape and the small amount of the university's own resources. It might also be mentioned that the emphasis on enrolling more youngsters from poor and minority families has significantly added to the need for financial aid.

It might not be so bad if the colleges themselves were in better shape. According to a study made by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, the rising costs of recent improvements (better salaries, courses, scholarships, community services) have increasingly outstripped income from endowments, gifts, grants and government aid, which means that at least two out of three U.S. colleges and universities are facing financial hard times. Many private schools are already dipping into endowment principal for current expenses.

Besides the slowing down of state and federal support, these other causes are mentioned for the financial distress: faculty salary increases of as much as 75% between 1959-69; tenured faculty; unbusinesslike handling of affairs; revolt on campus; the realization that a college degree no longer guarantees a job, all of which has caused the public's disillusionment

with education; a slump in alumni giving; inflation-fed operating costs; and on and on.

Cost-cutting efforts by schools involve trying to save on maintenance (grass cutting, maid service, etc.); freezing professors' salaries and hiring fewer new ones; abandonment of construction plans; trimming graduate programs; increasing the ratio of students to faculty. Another innovative economical move is for groups of neighboring schools to cooperate on courses and library materials. However, a few weaker schools have closed already and others have found it necessary to combine with public institutions.

Based on this, is it any wonder that the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education recommends that a publicly supported community college be established within commuting distance of every person in the U.S.? Average tuition is \$300-350 yearly (and none in California), and since students live at home there is no cost for room and board. Two-year programs are available, one leading to transfer to a four-year college, the other, vocationaltechnical geared to those who want jobs. Currently nearly two and a half million students attend the 1100 junior colleges (of which some 250 are private with higher tuition). Forty to 50 community colleges are being added each year.

The New University

"No longer do we automatically assume that four years, two semesters, 15 hours is an education."—DONALD NOLAN, director of the New York state program providing for an "external" degree.

What constitutes college, anyway? Sometimes schools cut across lines to lower "requirements:" i.e. Goucher, a private women's college, accepts especially qualified students who have not completed formal high school requirements. Then there is the new Hampshire College in Massachusetts which also does not require a high school diploma. On the other end of the scale, Columbia University has come forth with a two-year program leading to a Master's degree for executives to accommodate the self-educated man without a bachelor's degree.

But colleges are going farther than this. The big move is toward off-campus study, credit by examination, also to external degree programs.

• Two programs are underway in New York state designed to allow high school graduates to get a college degree without going on campus for more than placement or counseling. One program allows students to take courses at any of the university's 70 campuses, or, if they prefer, at home through correspondence, TV lectures and cassettes. Tutoring sessions with faculty are required intermittently. The other program will grant "external" degrees to students who pass college equivalency exams on material learned on their own through reading, practical experience or company training.

• The fall of 1971 was planned for the formal opening of the University Without Walls, a program backed by HEW and the Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, a group of 17 cooperating colleges where a student aged 16-60 or over, can get a) a study program tailored to individual needs b) take as long as he wants to graduate c) be given the advantage of an adjunct faculty of government executives, scientists, artists and the like d) take any of his courses at any of the 17 colleges or by independent study, TV, or tape e) receve credit for off-campus work such as supervised internship, VISTA, travel abroad and so on. One requirement: before receiving a degree he must produce a contribution to his field, perhaps a research study, a work of art, an identifiable community service, etc.

The CLEP exam (College Level Examination Proficiency, directed by CEEB, the organization which handles SAT tests) is a newly developed method to earn college credit, or satisfy college equivalency requirements for a license or a certificate or for job advancement, on the basis of examination. The tests are available monthly in 60 urban locations, are accepted by some 600 institutions for up to two years of college credit. They are considered especially valuable for people whose learning experiences have taken place primarily outside the formal classroom.

• Syracuse University has a four-year program where students spend only 24 days each year on campus. . . . In a special cooperative program, tool and die workers can receive 32 hours of credit at the New York Institute of Technology for their 5,000 hours of apprenticeship.

And so it goes toward the goal of developing, not finished graduates, but lifetime learners.

WHAT'S NEW ON CAMPUS



THE NEW ORGANIZATION

The Disappearing Dean of Women

In a survey conducted in June 1970 by the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors in which 1208 members reported, only 318 or 26.3% indicated that they had the title of Dean of Women or worked as a part of a Dean of Women's staff.

The trend to replace the Dean of Women, often with a male Dean of Students and an associate woman dean, plus an attendant staff of specialists such as activity directors, placement directors, financial aid directors, apparently started in the 1940's. The trend is strongest on the larger campuses, i.e.: Purdue is the only one of the Big Ten retaining the Dean of Women title. On the new campus at the University of West Florida there is neither a dean of men nor dean of women, only a director of student activities.

The trend is viewed variously by some of the deans of women involved. A midwestern dean feels the move represents tragedy since "this has been the only position on campus where a woman might have a voice in the decision making process." Also she deplores "the lack of significant role models for students who are likely to see few women, particularly in our large institutions, holding important positions."

On the other hand, a former dean of women in the southwest views with some satisfaction the move on her campus to a de-centralized setup with professionally trained directors, each in charge of 1,000 resident students, and others in charge of fraternities, sororities, married students, commuters, etc. She believes these "directors" have more visibility and accessibility to the students and also the advantage of not having to overcome "the stereotype of the old

deans of men and women . . . as repressive agents of the establishment."

A dean of women in a large school on the west coast, who still retains her title, speaks out strongly for this because of "the constituencies with whom we work, particularly faculty, parents, the public," even though she admits the modern dean is not responsible for all areas which involve women students as she was in the past. On her own campus, for instance, housing for women has been removed from the dean's office in a move to reorganize personnel "according to function, rather than sex," while the office itself has been given the overall function of student relations and programs. She is nevertheless hopeful that "with the upsurge of women's voice, strengthened by legislative action . . . that women administrators, by whatever title, will gain opportunity for equal responsibility."

Nevertheless, one dean points out that it is difficult to find women administrators in coed schools, even today. Only occasionally is there a woman vice-president or dean of a school and never is there a woman president. Likewise, few women become trustees.



A new way to learn? This antelope ground squirrel is from an experimental walk-in zoo. (UCLA Photo)

The Student Voice

Kansas State University—A presidential committee, composed of students, faculty members and top administrators, will meet bi-weekly with the university president to discuss problems of a university-wide nature.—From a report to the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

Rather than speaking from a soapbox on the corner of the campus, students are seeking—and gaining—the right to speak within the organization itself, sometimes from the prestigious level of the board of trustees, but more often on faculty and administrative committees. It is a trend which is growing.

On the trustee level, Denison is one university which recently broke precedent and chose an outstanding senior girl to serve on its board.

One source, speaking of changes at Ohio Wesleyan, believes the recent changes in their board's structure are more significant than anything else that has happened on the local university scene. Among other things, the reorganization specifies that each graduating class will elect one of its members to a three-year term and that one-half of the other alumni-elected trustees must be out of college less than 20 years. In addition, four faculty and two students will share board concerns, without vote.



The student voice is over the land, is being heard by college presidents, among others. (Ohio Wesleyan)

Wellesley, in an effort to secure a board member "young enough to relate easily to the student body," has provided for an "alumnæ trustee, nominated in her senior year for a three-year term beginning July 1 after her graduation."

Below the trustee level, a 1969 poll of 875 colleges and universities showed 88.3% have admitted students to membership on at least one policy making body. About one institution in four had students on its executive committees and nearly half have included students as voting members on curriculum committees. The number has no doubt increased.

Whether this will markedly improve the quality of college life remains to be seen. Studies of 12th century education in Italy and of contemporary experiences of a few U.S. and Canadian colleges, which have already given students a wide voice in decisions, show that by and large these students have "discharged their responsibilites with effectiveness and dignity." However, some authorities feel students are not sufficiently interested to give enough time and attention to running a university, nor do they have the experience. In any case, so far few students, if any, have been given a vote on hiring and firing professors, although students are actively evaluating faculty members and teacher performance more and more.

A Degree in Three Years?

Dr. Marvin B. Perry, Jr., president of Goucher College, has announced that it is now possible for a student to earn a B.A. degree in three years without paying extra tuition, without studying over the summer and without compromising in either quantity or quality of courses taken.—From a news release, March 1971.

The three-year college degree is one of the recommendations put forth by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education in order to lower costs both for colleges and students. The State University of New York has announced it will offer a three-year B.A. degree in 1972 and many others are studying it, these including Harvard and Princeton, DePauw and Franklin.

As the Goucher statement indicates, the new three-year program would not depend on summer school or advanced placement to bring it about. Harvard notes that at present, although 15% of their students already enter as sophomores, at least half of these opt to stay around for four years anyway. Harvard mentions using the fourth year by delaying admission by one year providing a break between high school and college (see section on A Year Out?) or allocating a year for practical experience or work. Others see it solely as a year "saved" so as to go on with graduate work earlier or to start work sooner.

The Minimester

"We are engaged in a very stimulating—I think—Winter Term on the DePauw campus that gives the motivated student an opportunity to do something uniquely different during January."—PAT AIKMAN, director, DePauw News Bureau.

Anyone who connects 4-1-4 with the sports scene and football signals is on the wrong track. On the academic scene it signifies a division of the school year with two terms in each of which four courses are normally taken, and an interim term of roughly four weeks-a minimester, mini-mester, winterim, winter term-in between. Not only does such an arrangement of courses allow a school to plan for a threeyear degree as Goucher has done, but the minimester has become a symbol at some 200 schools of innovative and experimental workwith credit-much different than routine college courses. However, some schools do use it for intensified on-campus study in "cramcourses" and the like.

Students have been known to go off to work for Ralph Nader during the minimester, to sign up for Head Start, to study monkeys in the Bahamas or to apprentice themselves to welders to learn sculpture techniques. Some run off to Europe, to study art in Italy or drama in England, while others stay home and learn such homely but useful skills as repairing and caring for household appliances.

Those who favor the smaller semester (most put it at mid-year, but one school has it at the end of the school year) believe it provides "a better tempo for learning and offers richer and more flexible opportunities for educational development." So far, both students and faculty have supported the idea.

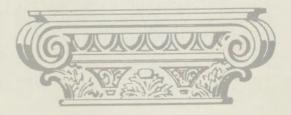
A Year Out?

"Quite a few colleges are sitting back to see how delayed admissions works. But they know by now that something like this will soon become a normal pattern. It's just the mechanics that nobody is sure of yet."—TED S. COOPER, executive director of the National Association of College Admissions Counselors.

"Delayed admissions" means that a student who applies to X College this year and is accepted, simply takes a "rain check" and waits to enter until next year. It is an option already underway at Beloit and at the newer Hampshire College and in a limited form at Amherst, Brown, Radcliffe. Students making use of the option are those who are "fed up" with the so-called lockstep of continuous education, also are from families with enough affluence that they can afford to stay out of school during their 13th year.

In a study by Edward F. Babbott, guidance director, Summit (N. J.) High School, of the possible activities open to such students, he lists three areas: work, for the student who is completely "turned-off" on education for awhile; study, perhaps on a nonmatriculated basis in order to pursue areas of interest in real depth; or service to others, either completely volunteer or earning a subsistence salary.

Again, according to Babbott's study, most college's reactions to delayed admissions seem favorable, so that a student would not have to re-apply, but could enroll automatically at the end of his year "out." Beloit's experience is that students come back relaxed and eager to go ahead with regulation education after such a year freed from routine. However, it is believed that only private liberal arts colleges will undertake such a program for awhile, that students at state universities and junior colleges will not be particularly interested because of their need to get through in a hurry and look for jobs.



THE NEW FREEDOM

Housing

"Whenever you move in the direction of freedom, which is something we normally associate with increased maturity, there are some risks; because you can't have freedom—meaningful freedom—without responsibility."—DR. THOMAS E. WENZLAU, president, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Colleges are having less and less to say about student life and a good many students, particularly upperclassmen, will tell you that the great way to live at college today is off-campus. Some contend it's less expensive (not always so, since rents are apt to be astronomical, food costs high). Others say that staying on campus makes for overinvolvement with college; they are more relaxed when contact with the school is solely academic. One dean of women cites these reasons, "a wish to escape from institutionalism, organization and bigness, due to students being more introspective and independent. They seek a private life for themselves."

Whatever the reasons, the resultant empty dormitory beds on some campuses are causing financial headaches for university administrations. Efforts by some schools to require that campus housing be filled before anyone moves off are meeting with resistance, although several schools which have recently come up with the requirement that freshmen and even sometimes sophomores and juniors live in university approved housing have made the requirement stick. Other schools are meeting the desire for liberalization with liberalization: i. e., the University of Arkansas has recently revised its residence requirements for women; most will no longer be required to live on campus. Purdue, which from 1934 to 1961 required freshmen women to live in dormitories, removed all requirements in 1961 (there were never any rules for men). Today some 9,000 single undergraduate men and women live in dormitories; 9,180 students live off-campus—at home, in private rooms, private home apartments, apartment complexes and trailer courts.

However, some students like dormitory living. One girl in an eastern school defends it by saying, "Dorms have some advantages, too . . .

The curfews are now practically nonexistent and the options for parietals make dorm life somewhat comparable to living on your own. I think the dorm is a good place to make friends and learn about people in general."

The preceding is the principle behind the establishment of coed dorms, the on-campus trend competing with off-campus living. Men and women live in different sections or floors of the building, but share dining and study halls, laundry facilities and so on. Say proponents of the dorms: they create community spirit; students form brother-sister relationships and take on larger groups of friends. Dr. Mary I. Bunting, president of Radcliffe, which shares dorms with Harvard, says students are under much less pressure to date and can enjoy one another's company without deep personal involvement; talk fests are common and even dining room conversation is more interesting.

Even those schools, such as Oberlin, which permit unlimited visiting hours among students in coed dorms, report their experience shows that coed living does not lead to as much sexual activity or to promiscuity, as has been feared.

No Hours

". . . the comforting old notion that alma mater could or should act in loco parentis, sheltering her students as Kanga protects Roo in the Winnie the Pooh books—that notion is all but dead today . . ."—Dr. RICHARD W. LYMAN, president, Stanford University.

Suffice it to say that the trend is almost completely to no-hours for women college students (men have always had this). This means that usually a key is issued to each girl for the dorm—or often even the sorority house—for her to use at whatever hour she chooses to come in. However, because some parents, particularly of underclassmen, favor "hours," and because some students themselves prefer a more regulated life, in most instances individual residence halls and/or sorority houses make their own rules so that, according to one dean, "those who choose, or whose parents choose, regulations, can be grouped together."

Once again the students are in charge. At Oklahoma the student government regulates all student activities; at Goucher students make and enforce most of their own social regula-

tions. At DePauw the freshman class has a chance to vote on curfew hours upon election of officers and again at the start of the second semester.

All this freedom replaces the more elaborate "keys" system of checks and balances which had its inception about 1955 for seniors only, and has progressed rapidly to its present state. Parents, who originally were asked by schools to approve (or disapprove) no-hours for their daughters, are rarely consulted any more.



Often quiet study scenes are deceptive. A push for nohours, open visitation moves on. (DePauw Univ. Pic)

Open Visitation

"Today's students . . . want the right of intervisitation, which is campus jargon for the right of college men to visit the dormitory rooms of their girl friends, and the right of the girls to return their visits. . . . The current question is whether the visitors should be required to leave at 10, at midnight, or at the students' discretion, opening up the possibility that some visitors may stay for breakfast."—PAUL WOODRING in the Saturday Review..

Open visitation is one of the more controversial of the recent innovations on campus. Says one dean of women, "I think it is here to stay

but will become (later) a normal part of campus life which will be of not much consequence." This opinion is valid perhaps because open visitation, with all its initial excitement, is already being questioned by the students themselves. Many girls do not relish men wandering at will down their corridors (and vice versa); for a student with a heavy date who shares a double room there is always the question of how to get rid of the roommate; privacy is practically non-existent; and for the students and the colleges both there is the increasing problem of security. Says columnist Russell Kirk, "Once all doors are open, all sorts of characters begin to wander in." He continues, "This open visitation notion is one of those idvllic dreams that soon turns into something like a nightmare."

However, some schools do have "security attendants" to let students in upon proper identification. Colorado College has a ruling that all visitors are escorted through a hall by a resident. And as with no-hours, in general, residents of each living unit determine who shall be admitted and when.

Given the differences of opinion on this subject, Beloit has hit upon a system with optious attractive to various points of view. Third-term upperclassmen and middle-classmen may choose a) a supervised residence hall with no visiting between sexes b) or a dorm with sixhours per day visiting rights in rooms c) or a wide-open dorm with visitation rights 24-hours a day. The catch here is that the parents must approve whatever choice is made.

Says President Miller Upton of Beloit, "Parents . . . don't like the responsibility thrown back on them, as it were . . . But we believe it is the parents who should best understand the level of maturity of their children—and maturity is the big factor in wide-open housing."

If President Upton means that, in a sense, parents are running away from their responsibility in the matter of open visitation, there are others who think the colleges are, too. Said an editorial in the *Indianapolis Star*, "Educators in astounding numbers are joining the parade of those who are eager to shed from themselves and their institutions the task of teaching or even upholding moral standards. They are deceiving themselves. The teaching of moral standards is intrinsic to education and education from which it has been subtracted is crippled."

Crime on Campus

"Coeds on many campuses walk at night in pairs or in fear. Students lock their dormitory rooms even for a quick trip down the hall. Across the country a plague of crime is adding to the many woes of academia."—from an article in the Chicago Tribune.

While most of the attention on the college campus is focused on campus disorders and demonstrations, there is much evidence that crime in general is becoming a major problem. The days of simple thefts of books and sweaters are long gone, say campus security police. Campuses are experiencing grand larceny, assault, armed robbery, murder and rape. But whether or not a school has violent crime, thefts and burglaries are generally on the upswing—in dorms, in college bookstores, in the library, in parking lots.

Campus police blame a lot of the thefts on student laxity. Some 70% of the thefts are purses and billfolds. "Like a girl goes to the library and leaves her purse on the table while she goes to the stacks."

Campus police also believe their crime rate has risen at about the same pace as that of society at large. The reasons for the campus being involved are many: the large size of many schools; campuses, as open, friendly places, are easy marks for criminals; today's affluent student has more cars, cameras, stereos, tape decks to tempt the thief; and so on.

Another area where thieves are having a heyday is in stealing student bicycles, cuting through all kinds of chains and bike locks with the greatest of ease.

While it is thought most crimes are committed by nonstudents, others believe that at least some wrong doing comes from the student body and one campus police chief at a large urban university has this to say: "It's just this self-determination policy. Students make the rules. Dorms are wide open; the kids have 24-hour parietals. We (the police) don't know who's right or wrong up there—and neither do they. Students do not seem to have much respect for themselves or for others—they propoutside doors open, leave their own doors wide open with purses and wallets lying around in-

side. Major stickups? Why would anybody bother? It's too easy to get the other stuff."

Correspondingly, no longer is the campus security officer the elderly night watchman type. Security forces are double or triple what they used to be and growing all the time. The emphasis is on experienced, well-trained personnel. In the state of Indiana, at all the large universities, along with an increase in patrol cars equipped with communication systems, all security personnel are armed. The foot patrolman, carrying a walkie-talkie, is also increasingly used.

Crime on campus is certainly not small business any more. Harvard University police received reports of \$59,456.45 in property lost or stolen from Harvard and Radcliffe dormitories between September 1969 and November 1970. Most went to thieves who gained access through unlocked doors. And the violent crimes are becoming more prevalent each year.



As overt revolt subsides, voting in student elections (note posters) is important to many. (Emory Univ. Pic)



Down With Frivolity

"Whatever happened to those carefree college kids?" Title of an article in the University of Pennsylvania Gazette.

The old grad who looks forward to Homecoming hoopla, the beautiful coed who has dreamed since high school of being a campus queen, the parents who look forward to attending commencement and seeing their child graduate—all these and many others (including those who have been out of college only a few years) are in for a rude shock.

The new student is a serious soul.

First, Homecoming. The year 1970 saw the last election of a Homecoming queen at the University of Colorado. The University of Iowa reports that the Homecoming bonfire and queen contest have been "cast aside." Through snafus and lack of interest both the Homecoming Queen and Miss UT spots at the University of Tennessee remained unfilled in 1970. The 1970 Ball State Homecoming was boycotted.

Also on the way out are fraternity and dorm Homecoming displays, as at Washington University, St. Louis. Instead, at Arizona State one sorority constructed a display for CODAC (Community Organization for Drug Control) and gave the money collected to further the fight against drug abuse in Phoenix. At Indiana University, money customarily used on displays was contributed to such projects as Head Start.

Then, queens. There are many less queens on campus than in the past. At Emory University the traditional Miss Emory contest has been dropped. The University of Oklahoma now only prints the picture of one Yearbook Sweetheart instead of several. One campus reports

that the Engineering Queen, the ROTC Queen are no more.

On the other hand, some fraternity queens remain and Northwestern reports that after a two-year absence, 1970 saw the return of the traditional May Week along with a May Queen, Greek Sing and Honors Day. Lawrence also reports that though they have discontinued the yearbook, the Greek Spring Dance has been re-established. The picture is also mixed for traditional Greek functions such as Sigma Chi Derby Day, the Sigma Delta Chi Blanket Hop, and so on. Some places they continue; other places they are poorly attended or dropped.

As for commencement, on larger campuses students, impatient with official fanfare, stay home. They also say it takes too long; it's easier to have their diplomas mailed. Such phrases as these are tossed about: Commencement shouldn't be a "spectacular" with the world like it is . . . There's too much worn rhetoric . . . It should relate to, not bore the undergraduate. On one small campus the school magazine said, "Those who do attend the ceremonies say they do so only to please their parents. It's their reward for paying the bill."

Even caps and gowns are suspect. DePauw seniors took an initial vote in 1970 to dispense with them and give the rental money mainly to mental health, though there was a reversal on this at the last minute. Ohio Wesleyan students wrestled with the same problem in 1969, but they, too, ended up in traditional garb.

At least one school has also done away with class presidents, and in some instances students have been turning down bids to Phi Beta Kappa, Mortar Board, other honor groups as not being democratic and/or (there's that word again) "relevant."

Dress

"The youth of today are living in a period of stress . . . clothing and dress habits are a silent language . . . the young adults are experimenting not only with different ideas, ideals and thought trends but also different arrangements of their personal appearance."
—from a student research paper on Modes of Dress Among College Students.

Do clothes make the man, as the older generation has been wont to say?

Definitely not says the younger generation, and to prove their disdain for the whole idea may pack off to college with only three pair of Levis and four workshirts in one bag. (One junior student insists that this is all she *needs*.)

The year-round student "uniform" for both sexes is pants and slacks. Summer may mean jeans, workshirt or a knit tank top, sandals and a lightweight jacket. Winter, replace the sandals with heavy boots, add a Navy pea coat or a bush jacket, a wool scarf and a warm military hat. Sometimes the uniform is just as inexpensive as it looks coming out of second hand stores or Army surplus; other times items are picked up at boutiques for a fancy price.

The main thing is that, though originally this style of dress meant hippie, this is no longer true. Some students aver they dress as they do for comfort; to others it represents freedom from constraint and "being told what to do;" or, as one student said, the reason he wears bright colors is, "I relate to colors."

Others relate student clothing choice to a search for identity in a world oriented to technology at the expense of human values.

One young coed, who came with several others upon invitation to a church service to speak on her personal religious convictions, was dressed in her Sunday best, but also had this to say, "You know, we thought long and hard this morning about wearing comfortable clothes. That is, we wanted to come in a loose shirt and blue-jeans and loafers. We didn't because we felt we would offend. But we want to ask you now why you can't accept us as human beings and not worry about whether we have on stockings and heels and an expensive dress?"

Hair styles are another bone of contention between the old and the young. However, the young point out that college yearbooks of yesteryear show mustaches, sideburns, long flowing locks-and even granny glasses. Indeed, history shows a seesawing back and forth between long hair and short every few generations. Once again it is the connotation given to long hairnot the hair itself (providing it is kept clean)which causes the current problem. Says one business man, "Unfortunately somehow we still associate long hair with left-wing radicals." In rebuttal an anthropologist points out, "If one tries to judge a student's attitude by his appearance, one would be wrong almost half the time."

Dating Habits

"If the current trend continues the funny old way Mom and Dad did things—with two-by-two pairing off through a procession of rituals—may soon be as dead as the 20-year-old corsages middle-aged women keep pressed in their memory books."—Jane Gregory, in a Chicago Sun-Times feature.

"I go out, but I don't like being taken out," is the way one college student puts it. Which is another way of saying that on some campuses formal dating is almost a thing of the past. At one school campus dances have all but been discontinued because of lack of interest. Says one coed, "Informality and individuality are the key words for social life. More group activity has taken its place—wing parties, movies on and off campus, skating, camping, biking and talking over coffee are popular, but not necessarily in pairs. In turn, relationships seem stronger and more encompassing."

Students no longer dress up for dates (one school reports that the special room reserved previously for formal dresses is now empty). It's no longer necessary or "in" to ask for a date early; a 15-minute notice is enough. Presumably the Saturday night blues suffered by girls without dates in the past have evaporated. The boy doesn't plan or pay for the evening; both plan it together and the girl pays her share. Expensive evenings for the most part are regarded as splashy and wasteful of both time and money. All in all, the old dating "rituals" are regarded as artificial.

The emphasis is on getting together in group activity as people and on being accepted for yourself, not for who you are, what you own, or what you wear. So sensitive are present antennae that one boy says that if a girl tells him she's busy when he asks her out it can only mean she doesn't appreciate him as a person.

If, on the other hand, there are some lonely and shy people on campus still wanting and needing to date in the old pattern (and some think there are) they haven't been heard from in a long time.

Peer pressure, apparently, has a great deal to do with keeping many from speaking up for other dating ways, and the fear of admitting preference for things labeled "passé."

Social Action

"The students are idealistic and enthusiastic; they are working hard to make the world a better place for all to live in."—BETTY H. NEELY, dean of women and associate dean of students at the University of California at Berkeley.

Student activism is operating more quietly than it did, but it is still there.

Sensing that there are results to be gained by working through traditional channels—state legislatures and the courts—Public Interest Research Groups are springing up financed by student fees of one or two dollars tacked onto tuition. For example, campuses in Minnesota are supporting MPIRG—the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group—with an initial budget of \$212,000, a full-time professional staff of 10-15 lawyers and scientists, and a commitment to investigate consumerism, environmental pollution and the like. Similar activities are off the ground in Connecticut, Ohio and Oregon.

Besides giving money, students are giving of themselves. A report issued June 1971 by the Student Volunteer Corps at Purdue credited some 350 volunteers as giving 50,000 man hours during 1970-71 to local charitable agencies, or, figured another way, about \$75,000 worth of services (calculated at \$1.50 per hour) with an overhead of only \$864. Funded with a \$1,000 kitty by some 20 student and faculty groups, the report also specified where the \$864 went: to purchase books and teaching aids for tutors; books and badges for Boy Scout troops; a ping pong table for a community center; a football for use of retarded children.

Other campuses report maximum student support for Red Cross Blood Drives, Campus Chest, the instigation of clean-up campaigns. Nearly all mention the prevalence of some form of student tutoring of the underprivileged or handicapped; also students work and entertain at veterans' hospitals, old people's homes, children's hospitals and the like.

Community agencies normally welcome such efforts. The Brookings Community Action Program has South Dakota State students in its Big Brother-Big Sister Program in which the young people help fill gaps in homes where a parent substitute is needed . . . Sometimes students

also receive credit for outside work. At the University of California at Irvine this is the case as students serve as interns in various social agencies, including law enforcement, justice, mental health. . . . Other services are special student skills for the needy. At the University of Virginia a consulting service made up of students in law, architecture, business and medicine will offer free assistance in these fields to low income families in the area as well as students.

Taking notice of the intense community involvement of Emory University students, the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal-Constitution some time ago printed a feature article about their programs and commented: "Never before in the history of Metropolitan Atlanta have institutions of higher learning in the area taken such a concentrated interest in the broad scope of things that affect the lives of the people who reside beyond their campuses . . . It represents a genuine desire to do something for somebody else."

On-campus there is also concern. At Louisiana State University a 31-member Council on Campus Minorities, which includes students among its number, was planned as an action group to find ways to respond to particular interests of minority students and to encourage their greater participation in university life.

With all this, is it any wonder that students have been turning away from the more traditional forms of campus activities, those that the older graduates remember?

Texas Thetas—Margaret Redfearn, Sharon Gilliland —work with Camp Fire Girls, typify campus service.



Search For Meaning

"Students are making their own norms as they go along and this ambivalence to established values is painful and difficult."—BARBARA COOK, associate dean of women at Purdue University.

Even with all their social commitment, are students finding the meaning in life they seek? As one writer points out, in former days students responded to campus stress in more lighthearted ways (no matter how reprehensible they may seem now) that became part of the American college tradition: cheering football teams, playing poker, getting drunk on Saturday night, playing practical jokes. Students today are more apt to be irritable and annoyed about it all, like the student in a class discussing business practices who was asked how he would go about pricing a supposedly new product—a new toothpaste. He said he wouldn't price it. When the professor replied saying, "Come now; how would you price it?" the student exploded, "I wouldn't price it, I tell you, because the world doesn't need another damned toothpaste."

Given this kind of frustration—since no doubt the world will go on marketing new toothpastes whether the young think they are needed or not, and the insecure footing given by norms groped for but not invented yet—students are also looking backward toward security of another sort, causing two additional trends on campus. One, toward Jesus and religion. The other, toward nostalgia and "the good old days."

Besides the many fragmented and independent groups in the Jesus movement, there are a number of important interdenominational religious youth groups attracting a large campus following. The biggest is the Campus Crusade for Christ. Another is the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship. In addition, increasing numbers of students are signing up for courses in religion. However, Dr. Norman Pittenger, American-born theologian who teaches at England's Cambridge University, writing in Theology Today, pinpoints student concern as clearly drawing a distinction between the institutional church in which students take little interest, and the quest for a personal relationship with God, in which they are passionately concerned.

Students also are caught up currently in nostalgia for the good old days—for them the 1950's—which seem to provide a reassuring security among familiar memories. This is bringing back rock 'n' roll and twist parties; Howdy Doody, Hopalong Cassidy and The Lone Ranger; and the songs of the 50's, like Blue Moon, Silhouette, Little Darlin'.

Does this mean students are beginning to retreat into private beings once again? With the national press calling the freshman class of 1970-71 the "quietest in years," also "subdued," many wonder what kind of a campus they will go on to create.

FRATERNITIES

Fraternity in the 70's

"At present the Greek selling points center around the small group living unit, motivation for scholarship and the opportunity for university involvement."—from an article, The Changing Greeks at I. U., in an Indiana University publication, Your University 70/71.

Note is taken in the press of changes in fraternity in the last decade: racial discrimination clauses expunged from constitutions; the change, in some groups, from 100% vote to 3/3 or even a majority; the men's program of dangerous hazing almost a thing of the past; Hell Week replaced by Help Week.

But there are other changes.

Undergraduates are having more say in fraternity as they become members of national boards and committees.

Pledgeship is changing. Lambda Chi Alpha has dropped the term, now calls pledges "associate members." Many places the pledge period is shorter; pledges are treated with respect.

Greek time-consuming "irrelevant" activities are down.

Greek emphasis on social life is disappearing. One school reports that fraternities and sororities now buy blocks of tickets to football, hockey; also the fraternities take turns each week having a TGIF party. It's doing things together, not each group separately.

Fraternities are enlarging their contacts with the faculty, inviting them over, rapping with them, sharing problems and plans with them.

Some other changes which have been predicted or publicized as on the way haven't developed.

Though there was great agitation about opening the ranks of fraternity to people of other races, religion and national origin, and many fraternities have extended bids, particularly to blacks, there have been fewer acceptances than expected. Instead, with the growing emphasis on black culture and pride of heritage, blacks have often remained in their own black fraternities and sororities.

Rumor had it also that "fraorities" (coed fraternities) are on the way. As a matter of fact, the national conclave of Acacia, a fraternity reported to be on the brink of such change, defeated legislation supporting it by unanimous vote. (For another view, see p. 6.)

But, what of the challenge of campus change?

In the main, sororities have moved cautiously toward freedom—in order to foster the concept of responsibility. The use of "keys" is general, but sometimes withheld from freshmen until initiation; other houses even still maintain hours and use scholarship as a criterion. (One dean of women, feels that on her campus no hours means no time when all sorority members are together at once and this creates some unity and other group problems.)

Confronted with the "junior year abroad" and the attendant loss of juniors for leadership, sororities have adjusted by emphasizing sophomore leadership and using juniors and seniors—while on campus—as one-semester officers.

Rush is changing, hopefully for the better, providing a new image of Greeks for freshmen and embodying less rules and protocol.

Competition between sororities is giving way to support of the system.

Adjustment and adaptation—these are key words for Greeks today—while also retaining the uniqueness implicit in their rituals.

Happily, fraternity members at the University of Wisconsin feel that pressures against Greeks which started five years ago on their campus are easing, and this may represent a national trend. The Wisconsin Greeks in 1971 saw their first increase in membership since 1966.

In any case, overall fraternity and sorority membership is flourishing. For sororities, the past ten years were the greatest period of growth since the late 1800's. Between 1969 and 1971 136 new chapters were added to NPC making 2,353 chapters overall with a total membership as of June 1, 1971 of 1,470,242. A new move by the men's fraternities makes it possible for them to establish chapters at accredited junior colleges. Even without junior colleges, the men have been adding some 35 campuses each year.

Statistics show that more Greeks than non-Greeks stay in college and graduate . . . Scholarship records of sorority women are consistently higher than the all-campus average . . . Then there is the small-group living of Greeks, which many believe meets a real psychological need of certain individuals—the feeling of belonging.

So, even as they move to change to meet the 70's leaving old stereotypes behind, sororities still retain that something extra which is their strength. As one dean says, "The old order really has passed, but young people very much need the kind of association and nurturing that has gone on in sororities always."

OPERATION BRASS TACKS

Mary Margaret Garrard, author of "What's New on Campus," has written on other campus subjects for the Brass Tacks program, including articles on housing and admissions. She free lances for such magazines as Parents', Better Homes & Gardens and for the religious press and is also editor of the Kappa Alpha Theta Magazine.

"What's New on Campus" is one of a number of articles on various subjects prepared for sorority magazines by the Operation Brass Tacks Committee, National Panhellenic Editors Conference. Members of the committee are: Marilyn Simpson Ford, Pi Beta Phi; Ellen Hartmann Gast, Alpha Xi Delta; Ann Hall, Alpha Chi Omega; Dolores Friess Stephenson, Theta Phi Alpha; Mary Margaret Kern Garrard, Kappa Alpha Theta, chairman. The Operation Brass Tacks Committee is constantly looking for material for its program and welcomes submission of manuscripts or ideas for manuscripts.

Permission to use "What's New on Campus," in full or in part in other publications must be obtained from the Operation Brass Tacks Committee. If reprints of the article are desired, contact the Committee for prices.

*Address: Natl. Panhellenic Editors Conference, 19740 Heather Lane, Craig Highlands, Noblesville, IN 46060.



HELPING PARENTS COPE

The Evaluation Unit of the Institute of Logopedics consists of eight different areas of examination which help determine the diagnosis of every child considered for training.

One of the disciplines represented on the Evaluation Unit is medical social work, the understanding and treatment of the social problems surrounding illness. While the child is being examined by another member of the Evaluation Unit team, the Institute's medical social worker interviews the parents to determine how the child functions in the home situation: his personality and play activities, family relationships and background, what the child can and cannot do.

The medical social worker's interview with the parents takes place in an informal atmosphere. Although she has a list of questions to be answered, she does not follow it item by item but rather allows the parents to talk of their handicapped child freely, the social worker only guiding the conversation to the points in question.

Some of the points discussed usually include the siblings' attitudes towards the handicapped child. This discussion not only helps complete the picture of the home environment but also may reveal the parents' attitudes, as the siblings' feelings toward the handicap are likely to be shaped by that of their parents'.

In the staffing when the medical social worker joins with the other members of the Evaluation Unit team to discuss the handicapped child, she is able to provide a picture of the child, his abilities and his usual manner of performing in the home situation. Such information may corroborate findings of the formal tests administered or may throw a conflicting light on the child's functioning which must be resolved by study and analysis. An understanding of family feelings toward the handicapped child helps in the discussion of a desirable place of treatment.

Parental feelings are of importance in making the recommendations because not all parents are emotionally able to cope with a handicapped child and his problems. For example, while some children examined by the Evalua-

tion Unit could live at home and attend a training center close by, if the parents are unable to accept the presence of the child and therefore are incapable of providing him the warm and nurturing environment he will need in order to realize his potential, the Unit will recommend a residential training facility with the hope that with counseling the parents will be able to change their feelings and attitudes and become more accepting.

An understanding of parental background and attitudes is helpful in the interpretive discussion between the chairman of the Evaluation Unit and the parents that follows the staffing, which includes an opportunity for questions the parents will want to have answered.

The medical social worker does not discuss the parents' financial situation with them at the initial interview since the emphasis at this time is entirely upon the child's problems and needs. However, an understanding of the family educational and vocational background and experience is likely to indicate whether outside financial assistance appears to be necessary if a child is to be brought on training.

The medical social worker is an integral part of the Evaluation Unit. Her report is vital to the making of recommendations and preparing the summary. She is essentially the link between the child and his home and family, enabling the Evaluation Unit to see the child as a "total" individual.—KAREN S. BROWN.



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Institute of Logopedics at Wichita, Kansas has been helped by Thetas to grow from a small clinic to the largest residential speech and hearing center in the world... helping people overcome handicaps, training qualified therapists, researching the causes and cures of defective speech.

"Theta Court"—twelve 2-bedroom apartments, built and maintained by Foundation funds, provides a home-away-from-home for children being treated at the Institute.

After helping the Occupational Therapy Unit become self-supporting, the Foundation turned to a new project, the Evaluation Center. Here a team of specialists provide in-depth diagnosis and prescribe treatment for nearly a thousand persons a year with the help of our annual gift.



Natural beauty will be preserved for others to enjoy in Theta's Memorial Garden at the new Performing Arts Center of DePauw University.

Also at DePauw, Theta funds have built one of the world's largest collections of books by and about women. Over 12,000 volumes are contained in this resource center on women's accomplishments and opportunities, and new references are added each year.



Knowledge —a major goal of our fraternity and our Foundation is supported by a growing scholarship program which includes:

A \$3,000 Fellowship awarded every convention year to a young woman working on her Ph.D.

Six \$600 Graduate Scholarships funded every year.

Four Founders Memorial Scholarships of \$1000 each, awarded every year to outstanding undergraduates who show leadership as well as academic ability.

Young women use this help to enter such fields as law, medicine, education, social work, rehabilitation and government...helping to improve life for others throughout the world. Scholarship recipients often "replace" these funds so others will have the same opportunity.



While over 50,000 Thetas of all ages are giving time and talent to social programs around the world, funds are also needed—to train and hire, to supply equipment, materials, the tools of communications. With your help, we can LINK together our resources to support, encourage and further their efforts.

To continue present projects and provide increasing incentive to young women to grow, to learn, to become involved in improving life for themselves and others, we need the support of every Theta! The ideals to which we pledged ourselves become actions through your contributions to LINK, the Kappa Alpha Theta Foundation.



By 1976, our goal is to receive \$100,000 in annual gifts and interest income. Since our income for 1971 was just over \$70,000, we have a long way to grow!

Your gifts are tax-deductible, and should be mailed with this coupon to:

Kappa Alpha Theta Foundation Suite 342, 1580 Sherman Ave. Evanston, Illinois 60201 Enclosed is my check for___ Participating - \$10.00 per year ☐ Sustaining — \$25.00 per year Sponsor - \$50.00 per year ☐ Patron — \$100.00 per year Benefactor - \$500.00 Life Membership - \$1000.00 Name Address City Zip Code Chapter Alumnae Chapter/Club **Dollars For Development** to help provide Leadership and Incentive to meet **Needs with** Knowledge

An Asset To the Bench

Since her election as a King County (Wash.) County District Court Judge in November 1971, Janice Bailey Niemi, Alpha Lambda, Washington-Seattle, has upset a chief of police, provoked a critical newspaper editorial and established herself as a liberal adjudicator interpreting the law. Not a bad beginning for this attorney, one of three women judges in King County.

As a candidate for the office in 1970, Janice Niemi campaigned on the premise that Justice Courts (now known as District Courts) are courts of the people and must be more active and responsive to the problems of the times. "I enjoyed my previous two years as a Legal Services (successor to Legal Aid) attorney and, if I ever return to practice, it would be to public law," she

said. It is this compassion for people that permeates her rulings.

Not even the sober black robes of a judge can hide the fact that Janice Niemi is an attractive as well as a highly intelligent asset to the bench. She first majored in political science at the University of Washington, then did graduate work at the University of Michigan and there met Preston Niemi, a law student. Later, when he opened his law office in Seattle (1954) with his encouragement, she decided to study law herself. She had her degree from the University of Washington three years later. They have a son 15, a daughter 12.

As a judge she feels emphatically that the courts should help those in trouble; when possible, to prevent it. She says, "My hope is that a lot of first offenders can be cured if we use sentencing and

probation in a constructive way."

Judge Niemi thinks the legal profession has much to offer women as a career but agrees that discrimination and frustrations still exist. (Also note Barbara Franklin's remarks, p. 14.) Janice Niemi goes on, "I am particularly interested in career discussions involving our age group, as I think we had more hurdles than young women today. Whenever I can encourage anyone, I am anxious to do so."—From an article by Larry Rumley in the Seattle Times.

Away Went Battleship Gray

Doylestown (Pa.) interior designer, Elisabeth Lang Fraser, Beta Eta, Pennsylvania, has broken Navy tradition. She dispelled the old myth that women are bad luck aboard a Navy ship by completing a contract to decorate a number of rooms aboard he U. S. S. Blue Ridge, an amphibious command ship. And she introduced color, light, curtains, comfort and even an air of gaiety into quarters that might otherwise have remained battleship gray.

"As far as I know, Mrs. Fraser is the first woman ever to design the interior of a Navy ship," said the Blue Ridge commander, Captain Kent J. Carroll. The new ship was built at the Philadelphia

Navy Yard, was commissioned there and left immediately for the Pacific.

The slender, brisk designer-wife-mother has no idea why she was selected for the seagoing job. "I got a phone call from the Navy purchasing department," she said. Soon work was going on full steam ahead. A major assignment was decorating the officers' quarters. In hard hats like the rest of the crew, "Liz" and her assistant supervised installation of fireproof wood-grain paneling, hanging of flame-proofed draperies, laying of bright colored wall-to-wall carpet. Said Captain Carroll, "The Navy has taken a second look at ships. We realize you can have beauty and comfort as well as safety. This improves the morale of everyone aboard."

After the commissioning ceremonies, "the girls" received many compliments. Few guessed why they looked so fatigued. "We were hanging draperies till midnight," said Liz. "A truck was sent

to the airport for furniture. Slip covers were completed at the last minute."

An old sea dog had the last word about the ship: "The habitability has been upgraded!"

Graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with a BFA cum laude, Liz Fraser also studied at Stuttgart, Germany, on a Fulbright Scholarship. She worked for a number of interior design firms before starting Elisabeth Fraser, Inc., in Doylestown in 1968. She has been listed in Who's Who of American Women, has served on the Alumnæ Board, UP School of Architecture—From an article by Barbara Barnes in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.



HOW HIGH IS UP?

by HELENE MILLAR SAUNDERS

Beta Rho, Duke

When Theta Eilene Marie Slack Galloway, Alpha Iota, Washington-St. Louis, and Alpha Beta, Swarthmore, read in her nursery book "... the cow jumped over the moon...," little did she know that one day she herself would write "How high is up?" (from "Law, Order, and Outer Space" by Eilene Galloway, *Electronic Age*, Autumn 1970), as an acknowledged expert on space and international relations.

The subject of space entered Eilene's already distinguished career in October 1957 when the USSR launched its Sputnik satellite. That launching occurred on October 4. On the morning of October 5, the phone rang in the office of Eilene Galloway in the Library of Congress Annex. It was the late Senator Richard Russell of Georgia calling. He, as chair-

man of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was seeking a report from Eilene on the impact of this launching on the United States. (The weight of it soon revealed that Sputnik would give the Russians ICBM capabilities.) Eilene has been in the forefront of the United States and, indeed, the world space effort ever since.

Her job as a Senior Specialist in International Relations in the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress has brought her political science and history background to bear on the natural problems of any major national effort: how do we organize the government to carry on a space program. She had studied history and political science at Swarthmore and had worked in those fields. Her technical expertise on the subject of space explora-

The Trail Blazer

Eilene Galloway's association with Kappa Alpha Theta began when she was pledged to Alpha Iota chapter at Washington University in St. Louis in 1923. She had received a four-year scholarship there after graduating from high school in Kansas City. She was awarded her Theta pin as a gift from the chapter for achieving the highest semester grades among those pledged. By then she had already met her future husband, George Barnes Galloway, a Beta Theta Pi, at a Theta pledge party.

Eilene affiliated with Alpha Beta chapter at Swarthmore when she transferred there and still keeps in touch with friends from both chapters. When she moved to Washington, D.C. in 1930, the first people to call on her were Thetas Gertrude Shorb and Katherine Wallace. Eilene was shortly to become president of the Washington, D.C. Alumnæ Chapter (1931-32) and she attended the Grand Convention in Denver as an alumnæ president.

In the picture above Eilene wears her most prized possessions: her Theta pin, her husband's Beta pin and her award from the International Institute of Space Law of the International Astronautical Federation—the Andrew G. Haley Gold Medal for Space Law. She is shown against a backdrop of the multitude of reference books her work requires her to consult.

tion, Eilene says, was achieved on her own by reading and studying "until I thought my head would crack."

She is now in a position to consider retirement from the Library, but with a glance around her publication-packed office and with a twinkle in her eye, Eilene says, "It's easier to go on working than to pack up all these papers to dismantle the office." Then she shows the real reason in her file of unfinished work for the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. She is busy as editor and contributing author of a Senate document entitled, "International Cooperation in Outer Space: A Symposium."

Another of her most-enjoyed professional assignments was her work on the staff of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (1958-66). Her late husband George Barnes Galloway was secretary of the U.S. delegation to the IPU. Their jobs took them together on the Presidential plane to conferences in all parts of the world.

And before Sputnik? Well, Eilene Galloway's pioneering spirit had already shown itself many times over. She was married after two years at Washington University in St. Louis, and when she later transferred to Swarthmore, she found that they had a rule against student engagements, but had not foreseen to ban married students, so that she was admitted. She managed to give birth to her first son David (now with the Los Angeles Times) during the spring vacation from classes her junior year.

There at Swarthmore, where she affiliated with the Alpha Beta chapter, she participated in the honors program, which was then quite a new thing. When she graduated in 1928 and took a teaching post in political science at the college, she made her first step as a mother with a career. To mothers seeking careers today, she says that the first thing to remember is, "You don't make any money when you start out." It all goes for child care and schooling plus household maintenance. Then "don't even try it without good help and healthy children." Her children, David and Jonathan, were proud of her achievements even as young boys.

In 1941, one of Eilene's first jobs in Washington was with the Division of Special Information of the OSS, where they were already working on the problems of the peace terms for the post war.

Eilene Galloway's work has been recognized by a number of awards. In 1968 she received the Andrew G. Haley Gold Medal for Space Law by the International Institute of Space Law of the International Astronautical Federation. In the same year she received the Wilton Park Fellowship for Study in England of "U.S. and Europe: Defense Cooperation and Industrial Competition," and in 1971 a certificate of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics for work on the Technical Committee on Law and Sociology. In 1969 she was elected a corresponding member of the International Academy of Astronautics.

Her biography appears in Who's Who of American Women, American Men of Sciencevol. III, The Social Sciences, Who's Who in American Education, Who's Who in the South.

Although she got into the space arena first in the name of our military defense program, an area in which she had worked prior to Sputnik, Eilene is most excited by the utilization of space for peaceful purposes and the by-products of the space program. She points to the fact that villages in India hardly accessible even by mule can be reached for educational purposes by communications satellite. Lives and property can now be saved through satellite warnings of storms and hurricanes, locusts, forest fires, corn blight. In medicine, the heart monitors for the astronauts are now used in hospital wards.

In addition to her busy career, Eilene finds time for needlepoint, gardening and entertaining her friends. She is looking forward to an October 1972 trip to Vienna when she will give a paper before the International Institute of Space Law.

The preceding interview was procured by the combined efforts of two Washington, D.C. Thetas: Eleanor Conly Hunt, Alpha Theta, Texas, former grand vicepresident, who was the instigator and photographer, and Helene Millar Saunders, Beta Rho, Duke, who agreed to be the author. Presently Helene is a housewife, mother and, according to Eleanor, "a very active Theta worker," but was formerly with IBM in New York and on the U. S. News and World Report in Washington. The reporting duo met Eilene in her office, whose window looks out on the Library of Congress.

The Thin Wall Between Life and Death

In the Edwards Laboratories in Santa Ana, Calif., a strange and wonderful production program is in motion, turning out a transparent silicone rubber film with a medical and industrial potential that stirs the imagination. The story of that film is the remarkable story of Edmonton-born biochemist, Dr. Nora Welbourn Burns, Beta Chi, Alberta. In creating her membrane from silicone, she produced an artificial substitute for the ultra-thin important lung tissue known as the alveolar membrane, which separates the blood from the gas in the lung.

Doctors are cautious about predicting the future. But on the University of California's Irvine campus, where Dr. Burns works as assistant research biochemist and lectures in surgery, hope runs high. The membrane has already proved successful in practical application when used in artificial lungs sent to Vietnam and her colleagues agree the potential is tremendous. It is believed it will almost certainly lead to a new generation of heart-lung machines, able to operate much longer than they do now, among other possibilities.

In the industrial area, it may provide a more efficient and useful means of going underwater. Dr. Burns envisions many other uses including water desalinization—also in food production.

Dr. Burns took her bachelor of science degree at the University of Alberta and her master's degree at the University of London. It was while she was working on her doctorate in biochemistry at the latter place under Dr. Denis Melrose, one of the pioneers of the heart-lung machine, at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith Hospital, that she hit on the right formula for the membrane after long testing. It had been general knowledge among scientists for years that membranes could be made from silicone rubber. But two problems were involved—how to produce a thin, strong membrane sufficiently like a human one to imitate its function; also, how to produce it commercially.

Dr. Burns is a quiet, sensitive, attractive woman of 33 who lives in Newport Beach, Calif. When asked how a scientist feels when faced with a major discovery she shrugged and said, "It was a matter of luck really." Then reconsidering, she added, "Well, luck—but after a lot of hard work." —From an article by Bill Trent in Weekend Magazine, Montreal.

Blueprints for the Future

Ann Merriweather Shafor, Alpha Tau, Cincinnati, dreamed of being an architect for as long as she can remember. Subsequently, she realized her dream—she completed six years of study at the University of Cincinnati and received a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1963. And while Ann isn't designing buildings now, she's an architect in another sense of the word. She's trying to rebuild lives by breaking down long standing economic and racial barriers.

Her tool is the controversial Dayton Plan, calling for the construction of more than 14,000 units for low-moderate income families and dispersing them in city, suburbs and rural areas in a five-county region in Ohio. Already 700 units are under construction. As Miami Valley Regional Planning commission's (MVRPC) chief of social service and housing, Mrs. Shafor was largely responsible for creating the Plan, which has been called "bold and imaginative." For her efforts she was recently named a (Dayton, Ohio) Daily News Top Ten Woman.

Prior to 1967 Ann worked for the Cincinnati Community Action commission, first while still in college as one of only two girls in her class in architecture, later as research director. In the meantime she also secured her master's degree in community planning.

Her first work with MVRPC (1967) was doing industrial and commercial studies. By the spring of 1969, however, a directive from HUD (Housing and Urban Development) had been sent out to local agencies to develop housing plans. She was responsible for the Dayton Plan from the beginning. It was adopted by the MVRPC board in September 1970.

While Mrs. Shafor admits to much opposition, she sees hope the plan will work, says it is vital "to get us out of the urban mess."—From a *Daily News* article by Harvey Shapiro.



One Teacher I'll Never Forget

"There's one teacher I'll never forget." Everyone has that "one teacher" in his memory—the dedicated teacher who stands out in one's thoughts as the ideal. Of such sterling quality is Faye Norris, Alpha Sigma, Washington State, who retired as counselor at Idaho Falls High School recently amidst the fanfare of hundreds of grateful students and educators throughout the state. A "This is Your Life" portrayal was part of the retirement banquet staged in her honor.

"It's all a matter of helping others help themselves," she says. But others disagree with her modest statement, notably the editorial writer in Idaho's *Post-Register* who said that "Miss Norris will always be remembered as the student counseling pioneer of Idaho. She has been not only a problem finder and solver but a constant motivational force."

After graduating from Washington State, Faye Norris pursued graduate work at several other institutions including the Universities of Idaho, Utah and Washington. She began her teaching career in 1929 in Buhl, Idaho, then resigned in 1934 for a brief career in social work which led to an appointment as state administrative assistant in personnel by the Idaho youth administration director. In August 1940 she was employed to develop a guidance program at Idaho Falls and was designated guidance director, which started her 30 years of "sculpting with skill" the futures of youth.

She has contributed to a number of books on guidance and has been honored state-wide for her endeavors.—From an article in the Walla Walla Union-Bulletin by Nadine Gerkey.

Small Start—Big Future

A Theta, Nova Henderson Cox, Beta Zeta, Oklahoma State, has been instrumental in organizing the Exceptional Children's Training Center in Edmond, Okla., the only operation of its kind in the central part of Oklahoma. Nova, who is now serving as a director of the Center, has a special interest in its program and needs, since her son, Doug, a cerebral palsy patient, is a student there. Doug (center in pic) was the first poster child for the Edmond Association for Retarded Children and is shown with Nova, left, and Mrs. Alan Martin, first president of the Association.

Nova herself is the current president of the Association and was also winner of the Presidential Meritorious Service Award which was presented to her at the convention of the Oklahoma Association for Retarded Children.

The Edmond Center, which trains the mentally retarded from 3 to 29 years, is housed in the local Christian Church and, except for the teacher for academics, is staffed by volunteers. But Nova says, "All of our programs start out small-but most of them end up big!" She envisions a plant of their own which will include a Day Care Center. In the meantime the Center is unique in that it will accept any area child with no restrictions as far as mental or physical capabilities are concerned and manages a full five-day per week schedule (up from one-day) with only a \$15.00 per month tuition per child. The Center conducts many fund-raising activities and has received support from the Oklahoma City Thetas.—LILLIAN MORGAN Cox.





The Rockford (III.) Morning Star tells about it this way: "Traditionally, students used to skip classes to go to movies. . . Today, however, high school students at Keith Country Day School go to school to go to the movies." This explains the new class in film making taught by Wendy Perks, Colorado College. Scrounging equipment from parents and friends, writing their own scripts, students are learning about creativity. Wendy (right above) proposed the course herself, sold the school's headmaster on the idea in the fall of 1971.

Honors

Presented with an engraved plaque and cited as one of those "people who make the difference in education" was Margaret Webb Campbell, Allegheny, when School Service Awards were presented for the first time in Newtown, Pa. A 20-year teacher who retired last year, Margaret has continued her involvement as a volunteer teacher.

When the winners of the 12th annual Penney-Missouri Awards competition for excellence on the nation's women's pages were announced, *Carol Sutton Whaley*, Missouri, was among them. Her top-ranking award of \$1500 came to her for her work in woman's page fashion on the *Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*.

Helping decide what goes on at Epworth Heights Resort near Ludington, Mich., a group of some 200 cottages owned by families from some 30 states, is *Martha Wagner McKay*, Butler, of Indianapolis, who is just completing a six-year term as the only woman member of the 12-member board of trustees of the resort. The resort is steeped in tradition and friend-ship—many families have been coming there since the turn of the century, now represent the fourth and fifth generations.

Vivian V. Drenckhahn, Montana, also Minnesota affiliate, has been given the first Outstanding Alumna award and the President's Medal from the College of St. Benedict at St. Joseph, Minn., which she attended during her freshman year. Reports the college, "Miss Drenckhahn has been active with the World Health Organization since 1951 and is regarded there as one of the ablest contributors to the field of health education today."

A new member appointed to the federal government's Regional Archives Advisory Council for the states of California, Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii is *Carol Green Wilson*, Stanford, who is also Theta historian. Expanding her constant interest in historical projects, she is also serving as Genealogical Information chairman for the California Society of Colonial Dames.

Ohio Wesleyan University has recently honored Lynn Mayhew, Ohio Wesleyan, who was killed in a plane crash in 1967, by naming a gallery in their new art building the Lynn Mayhew Memorial Gallery. Lynn was a talented fine arts major and was working in interior design in a Detroit store when she died.

Theta names are popping out all over in various editions of Who's Who.

• Susan G. Cairns, Idaho, is listed in Outstanding Young Women of America, 1970-71. Susan, who has her master's in college student personnel from Indiana University, is currently a program advisor in Washington State University's Activities Center.

- Elise Hatt Campbell, Purdue, appears in the 1972-73 edition of Who's Who of American Women which cites her long career as an educator and now as a board member in various civic groups at her home in Leland, Mich.
- Susan McWhirter Ostrom, DePauw, realtor and newspaper columnist of Indianapolis, is also in this latest edition of American Women and is listed likewise in Who's Who in the Midwest, Indiana Lives and in the Directory of British and American Writers.
- Dr. Rhoda P. Le Cocq, Washington State, has been notified from London that she has been selected as one of the "2,000 Women of Distinguished Achievement" for 1971. She has also been listed in Foremost Women in Communications. Dr. Le Cocq is an author, also instructs part time at the University of California at Davis and is a full-time information officer for Sacramento County where she lives.

New VIP's at Ohio Wesleyan are two Theta alumnæ recently elected to office: *Maribeth Amrhein Eiken* of Dayton, Ohio, elected to the school's Board of Alumni Directors, and *Nancy Newman Eustis*, Minneapolis, elected to the Board of Trustees.

Competing in a field of 14 candidates for one of three spots available on the City Commission, Nancy Dodge Koch, DePauw, also Theta ADP, District XVI, scored an upset victory and was elected the first woman commissioner in Albuquerque. Wife of a physician and mother of two daughters and a son, Nancy ran as an independent candidate against the "slate," kept her campaign budget unbelievably low, and attained success through the help of an organization of almost all-women volunteer workers.

In the Press

"Women in Perspective and In Fun" is the title of an article based on a speech by *Harriett Jane Simmons Inskeep*, Indiana, in a recent issue of the *Mortar Board Forum*, national publication of that group. The first woman ever appointed to the IU Board of Trustees, Harriett is also active in Fort Wayne, Ind., in numerous civic and educational ventures.

Featured in the Working Woman column in the Chicago Tribune was an interview with



Mary Elizabeth McDougle, secretary of Smith College.

Mary A. Ralston, Northwestern, former bank official and now a writer and lecturer from Milwaukee, who is touring the midwest to collect information for her forthcoming book on advice to the mature woman about exactly how to go back to work.

An Indianapolis Star feature article says Evelyn Nord DeMyer, Indiana, with her husband Howard, "have gone native with a flair." Former Indiana residents, they retired to the island of St. Maarten in the Netherlands Antilles off the coast of South America, are working at new careers in art and sculpture much in demand for galleries, collectors.

An ad in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette tells of the 8-week forum on Intelligent, Profitable Investing being made available at the Carnegie Institute Division of Education and featuring as lecturer, Jane Potter Cookson, Carnegie-Mellon, a vice-president of an investment firm.

Because she continues to win honors showing the All-Arabian horses in her family's stable, *Leslie Connor*, collegiate at SMU, is often in the press. She recently won high-point awards in shows at Dallas and at Decatur, Ala.

Carolyn McKenzie Carter, Georgia, also member-at-large on Theta's Grand Council, was the subject of an interview in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* during the annual meeting of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association of which her husband, Don, was serving as president. Termed a "noted photog-

rapher," the article tells of Carolyn's career in newspaper reporting and industrial photography and now as a free lance photographer and writer.

In its Christmas 1971 issue dealing exclusively with children, *Life* magazine used an article by MIT professor Thomas J. Cottle on creativity of children. Dr. Cottle is the husband of *Kay Mikkelsen Cottle*, Northwestern.

Subject of an extensive feature article in the Napa (Calif.) Register was Betty Ciccrone Elledge, San Jose State, when she became the first woman on the board of directors of the Napa Chamber of Commerce. She owns the Madonna Placement Agency and Secretarial Services of Napa, has three children and is active community-wise, particularly with the Napa Schools Committee, a group of volunteers concerned with helping students enter the labor force.

Job Jottings

Susan Browning, Penn State, using the name Susan Brown, has been in the cast of "Company" on Broadway ever since it opened.

It's always exciting to find a Theta with an address at the White House (see also page 13). Kristin Freiburg Strachan, Southern California, is one of these. She is an attorney in the Office of Legal Counsel, Department of State.

The job *Peggy Tribbett*, Florida, holds keeps her in the thick of things in the state of Florida. She is administrative assistant to State Representative Joel Gustafson of Ft. Lauderdale, returned to Tallahassee this February for her second legislative session.

A Purdue Theta, *Eleanor Ruth Sisson Ypma*, has become registrar at DePauw University with the rank of assistant professor. She has a Ph.D. in college personnel from Purdue, has been serving on the DePauw staff since 1969.

The new secretary of Smith College is also a Theta. Mary Elizabeth McDougle, Illinois, received this prestigious appointment in the fall of 1971. A former teacher, also headmistress of Saint Mary's School, Peekskill, N.Y., she is a 1947 Smith graduate, has been associated with Smith since 1959. She is the daughter of

Dolls, Dolls, Dolls . . . and More Dolls



'Twas the day after Christmas—and Betty began collecting dolls for *next* Christmas!

For Elizabeth Webster Heskett, DePauw, gathering dolls to give to the underprivileged little girls of Danville, Ill., has been a custom for 18 years. She gathers dolls of all sizes and descriptions from attics of her friends and acquaintances and has them repaired and restored by capable helpers. These dolls are then distributed throughout the year among friends who enjoy making complete outfits for them.

As many as 500-600 gayly dressed dolls each Christmas find new little mothers to love them and the spirit of Christmas is fulfilled due to the kindness of Betty who also serves diligently on the boards of the Salvation Army, the Hospital Auxiliary, the Child Welfare and Visiting Nurses and the steering committee of the United Fund. She is also currently president of the Danville Alumnæ Club.

And, some of us just sit!—Virginia Russell Bilderback, Illinois.

"A dying system? If so, it's the liveliest corpse I've ever seen." This was the way Ellen Hofstead, Theta's NPC delegate and past grand president (right in pic), characterized fraternity in the talk she made recently before the Fresno (Calif.) City and Fresno State College Panhellenics and delegates from the Bay Area. Ellen spoke optimistically of the future for fraternity, but warned of challenges ahead. (See also her NPC report, page 7.) L. to r., in pic, Diana Stone, Delta Zeta, FSC Panhellenic president, Beverly Moser, Theta CDP, IX.

Mary Virginia Robinson McDougle, Theta from Oregon.

Susan Gochenour Wilson, Iowa, has found her job niche as a first grade teacher in North Kansas City, Mo.

Helen Frame Peters Parker, Pennsylvania, is now a doctoral candidate in the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. A Theta daughter, her mother is Helen Frame Peters (Sr.!), William and Mary, of Byfield, Mass.

A Theta on the staff of the Coronary Care Unit at the Durham (N.C.) V. A. Hospital is Margaret S. Shultz Brooks, Duke.

The family of Joanne Goralka Spencer, Purdue, is making resort management its job. They have recently purchased the Alpine Lodge at Manitowish Waters, Wis.

With her retired husband as her manager, Elisabeth Jenkins Dresser, Swarthmore, who lives in Cooperstown, N.Y., has developed a "second" career through Mono-dramas—the authentic, in costume, portrayal of famous women, both contemporary and historical. Writing the material herself, Elisabeth's repertoire includes acting as Susan B. Anthony, as Deborah, Ruth and Queen Esther from the Bible, among others. She recently appeared as Elizabeth Barrett Browning before the Browning Society of New York City.

On the Go

All since graduation in 1969 Kathleen A. Rittner, Penn State, has spent a year as a TWA hostess, then returned to her alma mater to complete a master's degree in college student personnel—which included helping draw up a Master Academic Plan for Penn State to the



year 2000!—and has now jetted off to Alaska. She is currently Program Coordinator for the University of Alaska.

If 31 years of army service doesn't keep you on the go, nothing will! *Betty Fariss Harris*, Michigan, reports that after all this she and her husband have now "settled" in Palm Beach, Fla.

On the go as "private citizens," are Nancy Hardin Rogers, Kansas, and her husband, Douglas Rogers, both offspring of President Nixon's administration cabinet members whose marriage was nationally publicized. Now living in Shaker Heights, Ohio, Douglas is a lawyer with the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland, while Nancy, who will graduate in June from Yale University's law school, is working on a study of pretrial detention for the university and will become a law clerk in the district judge's office upon graduation.



North Carolina house with landscaping started.

Happiness Is ... a New House

Hanover house at sunset. (Photos: The Triangle)





North Carolina—Delta Xi

Three moves in some four years and none of the houses big enough—this is the story for North Carolina (colonized 1966) until late fall 1970 when their new house for 38 girls became a reality. But even this was only after a court battle to resolve zoning difficulties on their building lot—the same lot which had held the first house they had occupied.

Now the house finally stands, sleek and modern, decorated in brown, marigold, forest green—and features recessed lighting. There is a large living room (below) with one glassed wall, also wood paneling, a green shag carpet and furniture upholstered in tangerine, deep green, bitter orange, gold. The combination TV-chapter room (above) has an orange shag rug, while furniture carries out shades of orange, yellow and a lime floral print. There is also an entrance foyer with 100 twinkling lights, a dining room, double rooms for the girls, a guest room, a housemother's apartment.

Theta alumnæ active in planning were House Corporation officers: Anne Gregory Bunce, Syracuse, president, Mary Alice Strom Carmichael, Penn State; Zelle Williams Borland, Duke, Building Committee; Annetta Potts, decorator—Pamela Ann Phillips.





Hanover-Nu

In September 1971, 12 years after Nu was re-established on the Hanover campus, the chapter moved into a new house accommodating 47 girls. This followed a 1970 vote of the college Board of Trustees to build such a unit.

Nestled in a spruce grove, the house is red brick of Georgian style. A formal living room (below) is four steps down from the first floor where student rooms and the housemother's apartment are located. Additional student rooms and a lounge constitute the second floor. A bright and airy ground floor provides a recreation room (above), dining room, kitchen.

The living room has colors of blue and red with shadings of pink and orange while the Porinchak impressionistic painting above the fireplace is done in pink, blue, muted gold. Mint green wicker furniture in the recreation room is accented by shades of tangerine, green, yellow. The dining room is furnished with colonial maple with brown accents.

House Corporation officers who worked at planning and furnishing are: Kathryn Hilton Kurtz, Purdue, president; Ellen Beebee Diehl, DePauw; Lynn Woolson Robinson, Hanover; Mildred Bettman Kraft, Indiana.—Kathryn Kurtz.



Books by Theta Authors

Why, How & Where to Live in Mexico by Jane Thompson Cobbe. Dorrance & Company, 1971. \$4.95.

Jane Thompson Cobbe came to Mexico first in 1955 and has loved it ever since. She has been a full time resident much of that time and really knows all anyone needs to know about why, how and where to live there. She tells in detail how to go about getting properly registered, how to buy property, how to transport goods across the border, how to handle investments, and finally, how to choose a location. From her description of 15 different cities it seems one could make a perfect choice simply by pointing blindfolded to her table of contents! However, she gives us a better way by describing in some detail climate, location, altitude, architecture, historical background and cost of living. Some lovely photos are included, but it would have been nice had there been space for a map also. A very useful section on suggested readings comes just before her appendices which list various addresses in the United States and Mexico where help may be obtained. These include consulates, departments of tourism and cultural institutes. Anyone considering the move to Mexico certainly should consult Mrs. Cobbe's

The Author—Jane Thompson Cobbe received her A.B. from the University of Pittsburgh where she was a member of Alpha Omega chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta. Her background as a social worker apparently did not hinder her ability to take over her husband's brick and tile company on his death, for she ran it well and profitably for ten years. Her retirement to Mexico was the result of several visits made there to escape the winters of upstate New York. She has never regretted her decision.—MIRIAM BAUER PEIRCE,

My Own Cape Cod by Gladys Taber. J. B. Lippincott Co., 1971. \$5.95.

In My Own Cape Cod Gladys Taber captures the texture of living on the narrow land of the Cape. In the four sections of the book, one for each season, her shrewd observations intertwine the Cape's seasonal changes, its vegetation and wildlife with its history and its varied inhabitants—both temporary and permanent—who live lives of enviable closeness to one another and to the natural setting, which they have chosen as home.

"What is Cape Cod?" asks Mrs. Taber. "It is an amethyst glow at the horizon over Mill Pond announcing dawn . . . Honey locusts and honeysuckle weighing the air with sweetness . . ."

Cape Cod is all of the preceding and much more, captured in poetry and prose throughout the book. Mrs. Taber savors the atmosphere, dialogues, vocations and avocations found "on-Cape" creating a vivid experience for her reader.

The Author—Gladys Bagg Taber, Alpha Psi, Lawrence, took her undergraduate degree at Wellesley, then her master's in English at Lawrence as a teaching assistant. For years a contributing editor on the Ladies' Home Journal, currently she writes a column "Butternut Wisdom" for the magazine, Family Circle. Her writing reflects her belief that "the most important thing for a writer is feeling. He must have empathy. If he does, it follows that he will develop acute observation and words become like a stream flowing."—WENDY WILKERSON MORRIS.

The Busy People's Cookbook by Beverly Anderson Nemiro. Random House, 1971. \$6.95.

This book should have a more than casual interest for Thetas since the author confides that it was "born" when a group of Thetas who take a yearly skiing trip together got to talking en route about cooking and all agreed that their problem in the kitchen was "lack of time." Already the co-author of six other cookbooks, with this hint at hand, Beverly Anderson Nemiro was off and running, interviewing some 200 other women asking what their problem in the kitchen is and receiving the same answer from 70% of them: lack of time. After a year-and-a-half of research and testing recipes this cookbook for busy people is the result.

The book contains two sections of recipes, Family and Guest, and is further subdivided into Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner suggestions. The key to timesaving is using prepared foods in unexpected and unusual ways, often for a purpose for which they were not intended. All ingredients mentioned are readily available at any supermarket. There are contemporary, continental and international dishes for the epicure, but also many for the beginner who wants to cook simply—yet with a dash of daring—and save time. This is a cookbook for those who lead active, crowded lives but who enjoy relaxed dining and good food in their own homes.

The Author—Beverly Anderson Nemiro, a Beta Iota Theta from Colorado, has had a career in teaching, free lance writing and fashion besides being the mother of three and active in Denver community work. This newest of her many cookbooks is a Better Homes & Gardens Book Club selection and has now gone into a second printing.—MMKG.

A Girl Named Sooner by Suzanne Clauser. Doubleday & Co., 1972. \$6.95.

A Girl Named Sooner is a delightful story about a small girl who needed a home and a large home that needed a girl. How these get together in small-town Indiana during depression days makes a very interesting, fast-moving tale. Suzanne Clauser is very perceptive as she explores the feelings, thoughts and personalities of nine-year old Sooner, her supposed grandmother, and Mac and Elizabeth, the couple who so desperately need a child to love. Old Mam and Sooner (a not very complimentary name for a baby who comes

too soon) live in a shack in the woods and tend a still. Sooner also tends very lovingly to many animals, large and small. Her special pets are a young chipmunk and a blackbird with a broken wing. Mac is a veterinarian who accidentally comes in contact with some of Sooner's own doctoring, and the two are immediately drawn to each other. Elizabeth and Sooner are also attracted, but their relationship is much more complicated and takes a while to work out.

It is hard to believe that this is a first novel, so well-written and perceptive, so intriguing and suspenseful, yet when we learn that the author is one of the few writers making a living writing for TV (Bonanza as well as other series) we can understand the skill and experience that has gone into this book. Her ear for country sounds, her eye for scenes of farm and town, make this a rich experience for the reader. Let us hope that she is working on another novel. For adults and older teens.

The Author—Suzanne Phillips Clauser lives in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and was a Theta at Beta chapter, Indiana University.—MIRIAM BAUER PEIRCE.

The Image Collector IX by Marjorie Duryee. House of Falmouth, 1971. \$5.00.

In this collection of poetry, the ninth in the author's projected series of ten Image Collector books, the subject matter is again quite divergent. Miss Duryee dramatically reveals her keen observation of nature and the effect upon the viewer, as in *Beginning Thaw* is that you feel the relentless force of winter. Several of the poems visualize for the reader the limpid, translucent quality of water that leads the mind into imagination.

Several of the poems create unexpected pictures of the souls of characters whose feelings the poet expresses. In *And At the Table* she conveys nostalgia over the fleeting opportunities in youth.

The metaphysical appears frequently in several poems of deep self-searching. Her introspection is incisive whether brief, as in Caught In Your Own Shimmer, or more encompassing as in The Imaginary Mountain.

This collection suggests that the observation of nature, the perception of another's feelings and introspection lead to a richer appreciation of life. All experience is meaningful to the author who has empathy with nature and mankind.

The Author—Marjorie Duryee, Alpha Lambda, Washington-Seattle, did Red Cross work in New Guinea in World War II and has spent time in Spain sketching and photographing. She now lives in Everett, Washington.—Wendy Wilkerson Morris.

Kim in Style by Dorothy Bramble Shaftner, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1971, \$4.75.

Kim Merryman has her heart set on a career as a fashion buyer, but discovers the path to this goal is sometimes precarious. We find Kim, at the beginning of Kim in Style, graduating from college at last after having worked at Moody's Department Store in San Francisco and attending classes at night. She plans to apply for the year-long executive training program at the store, and then qualify for a position as an assistant buyer, she hopes in fashions. Her plans are subject to many outside influences, however, and are not easily achieved. Personal matters, particularly her friendship with Dave, family problems, and store rivalries, all combine to give Kim a rough time. How she manages to overcome these pitfalls, and even some traps, makes an exciting story that obviously comes from a wellinformed source. There is no doubt that the author knows the workings of a department store as well as she does the mind of a young girl for she combines them both into a very interesting, informative story. Any young teen will enjoy this sequel to Kim Fashions a Career, whether or not she (or he perhaps) is interested in fashion buying particularly, for the picture drawn of the workings of a department store is truly fascinating.

The Author—Dorothy Bramble Shaftner is a graduate of Ohio State University where she was active in Theta. She has worked as fashion coordinator for Macy's in San Francisco, now lives in Palo Alto, California. She has had many short stories published in such magazines as Good Housekeeping, Woman's Day, Family Circle and American Girl.—MIRIAM BAUER PEIRCE.

Charted Knitting Designs by Barbara G. Walker. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1972. \$14.95.

If Barbara Walker keeps writing such comprehensive, valuable books on knitting patterns, she'll make a knitter out of even all-thumbs me! This is her third book, offering over 350 new pattern stitches, almost all of her own design. It also presents a new, simpler and more efficient approach—pattern stitches shown in symbols on a single graph instead of many lines of row by row directions. Each design in the book is accompanied by its graphed chart plus a picture of a finished swatch.

The Author—Barbara Goodwin Jones Walker, Beta Eta, Pennsylvania, of Morristown, N.J., finding no books to help her when she started knitting in 1965, has written her own. Her two previous books offer over 1200 knitting patterns.—MMKG.



INTERNATIONAL BOOK YEAR—1972



Changes in Rush

ALABAMA—With the help of Operation Greek the fraternity system has been trying to develop a stronger Panhellenic spirit in order to unite sororities in working together instead of against one another.

Since the fall semester at Alabama began in August 1971, rush was held during the week of registration rather than the week before as previously. Many of the rush parties were held at night. Instead of being herded from one party to the next, the rushees were almost completely on their own for the first two days. Party planning for the following three days was left up to each individual sorority, except for the lengths of parties which were established by Panhellenic. All rush rules were drastically revised or done away with.

DOTTIE SIMPSON

What's New On Campus?

The articles in the front part of this issue tell what's new on campus in a general way; the shortie reports given here tell what's new on specific campuses where Theta has chapters. Many letters deal with the "new" unstructured or less structured rush, as Panhellenic moves toward a simplified program closer to that once used by sorority founders. Also, greater effort is currently being put forth to explain what sorority really means in order to interest more girls.

Some shortie letters tell of more general campus changes and, surprisingly, what one campus may regard as desirable may be regarded as undesirable somewhere else. For instance, "to improve communications" one school has abolished freshman dorms, while yet another, for the same reason, is newly establishing a freshman dorm! Though many schools no longer have a dean of women, one reports that their "dean . . . is growing stronger every year."

Another quirky situation has to do with abolishing homecoming displays. The reasons for this vary from campus to campus and include 1. expense (give money to "causes" instead) 2. waste of time 3. too great a build-up of trash; bad for ecology!

Early bird chapters submitting shortie letters were, in this order, Arizona, Florida State, Colorado College, Georgia, Washburn.

If your chapter has no shortie report in print it means one of two things: such a report was not submitted, or, the chapter editor did not follow her assignment and write on campus change. Quite a number of letters had to be omitted because of editors who can't read—or didn't read—their instructions.

Three Different Plans

ALBERTA—This year at the University of Alberta Panhellenic prepared for rush with three different plans. Which one was to be called into action was dependent on the number of girls registering for rush.

As it turned out there was a change from the previously used formal rush with a quota system to a limit-no-quota one. Rush rules were slackened and less structured. Panhellenic's major job was to handle the paper work—registration, issuing invitations, etc. The individual fraternities decided on their own programs and party themes.

Rush proved to be much more interesting for all.

Jane Snaddon

Out With The Old and In With the New

ARIZONA STATE—The Delta Epsilon chapter adopted a new informal procedure for rush this year. No decorations or themes were employed and thus the sorority was judged for its members and not for its external appearances.

This "New Look" aided the girls by adding a very informal atmosphere to the rushing procedures. Each day, the girls psyched up, dressed up and sallied forth to confront the excited, nervous rushees.

The general concensus was that not having the decorations and so on to worry about gave each member time to plan her own methods of rushing and therefore made the parties more effective. Two extremely funny skits were presented and ultimately the tension was reduced.

We are satisfied with this new rush plan.

MARY HERSETH

New Rush Rule Proposal Defeated

ARKANSAS—A proposal to change rush rules allowing freshmen women to go through rush in September

was defeated at the University of Arkansas by a vote of 7 to 2. Delta Nu chapter voted for the proposal. It was the opinion of the chapter that freshmen women should be allowed to go through early rush at Arkansas, as is the custom at many universities. At Arkansas, a girl must be at least a sophomore before going through rush.

Lissa Thiesing, Delta Nu Theta, was chairman of the UofA Panhellenic committee proposing the rule change. Brenda Scisson

A Realistic View

AUBURN—Gamma Omega answered the challenge for relevancy in the Greek system by presenting a more realistic view of sorority life during fall rush than in the past. After pledging, Gamma Omegas also set goals to provide a meaningful pledge program and to participate actively in community affairs. The new pledge program emphasizes the individual girl. Each pledge has a Big Sister, a Study Buddy who studies with her for five hours each week and a sister to introduce her to an interesting extracurricular activity. The Thetas also displayed school and community spirit by stuffing Christmas seal envelopes, collecting for the SGA Thanksgiving Drive and selling raffle tickets for the All Campus Fund Drive.

In Step With the Times

BALL STATE—In order for Ball State sororities to have a longer period to get acquainted with the girls going through rush, an extra weekend of parties was added for 1971-72. This year we had two (not one) weekends of informal parties, one for formal parties, followed by a Wednesday night Pledge Night.

Ball State's homecoming has also seen changes. Because the 1970 celebration was boycotted by the student body, the 1971 parade route and divisions of float competition were changed. The entire student body elected the queen—where only the men did so before—and she was given duties during homecoming festivities and became an honorary member of Cardinal Corps., the official student hosts for visitors and dignitaries.

BETH McCONNELL

"You've Come A Long Way, Baby!"

BUTLER—Through the years the life-style of college men and women has drastically changed. To meet the new challenge of our generation, Butler Panhellenic destructured our fall rush program. To achieve a more relaxed atmosphere the parties were less formal in both dress and content. To continue the same feeling during the year, many houses have planned their pledgeship programs to emphasize the true fraternity ideals of love and sisterhood. For instance, by excluding many trivial duties, the Gamma chapter freshmen feel more like Thetas than pledges. As college students change, so must faces and costumes; but Greek ideals endure.

JENNIFER GREAF

Rush For the System

CALIFORNIA-SANTA BARBARA—Several innovations were tried this year to show the Greek system in a positive light. After an IFC-Panhellenic kick-off breakfast, we went over to campus to help new freshmen move into their dorms. Our help was really appre-



Campus rush of the 70's is becoming more informal and person to person in the same fashion it was when our founders first asked their friends to join Theta. Founders' portraits (above) hang in chapter room at Texas Tech, a gift of alumna-artist, Sally Moore Rackets, shown at left. Right, Betsy Brown, chapter president.

The "new" unstructured rush does not mean unplanned rush. Much thought still must go into how to present fraternity best to rushees. Talking over rush plans with Grand Council Member-at-Large Louise Prettyman at a Theta social in Joplin, Mo., are l. to r., Barbara Butts, Lisa Myers, Missouri; Jan Walker, Oklahoma State.

ciated—parents were thrilled that they didn't have to lift all that junk up all those steps! We also held a B-B-Q for the parents and new freshmen. All in all it was excellent P.R. for Greeks besides helping to bring all the fraternity and sorority members closer together, while stressing our motto "Rush for the System."

DIANE CHILD

Rush and Win

CINCINNATI—Because of the limited number of men and women going through rush at Cincinnati, Panhellenic felt it necessary to set new and lower quotas for all groups. During fall rush the quota was 15, but Panhellenic also added an "open rush" for late October.

Our pledge program has a new outlook for the 1971-72 year, also. We have "Pledge of the Week," illustrated by a picture of the girl and information about her posted in the house. We have initiated "Actives of the Week" who are introduced to pledges at pledge meeting. Besides these and other activities to draw actives and pledges closer together, there has been increased contact with the alumnæ and the Advisory Board.

New Class for Thetas

COLORADO—A special class just for Beta Iotas about interpersonal communications was sponsored last fall by university professor, Dr. Donald Johnson, a Ph.D. in educational psychology from the University of Minnesota. Approved for three college credit hours, the class met once a week in the chapter's study room. To improve communications and the techniques of listening and to better relate and gain more self awareness are among the purposes intended for the class.

Interesting discussions, games and even brainstorming sessions have contributed to the success of the class. Now other sororities and dorms would like to have the same type of class in their living situation that the Thetas initiated.

PAT STANFIELD

Celebrate—Anything

COLORADO COLLEGE—Because we are on the block system now, where we each take one concentrated course per month, it is more difficult to meet freshmen. Therefore, the Panhellenic Council has decided that a freshman girl is permitted to visit the Theta house and other sororities as long as she is invited and accompanied by an active or pledge. In addition, get-togethers may be planned to get to know freshmen before formal rush. Beta Omega held a Pumpkin-Carving Party for our first get-together—great fun and a greater but fun-mess! The informal nature of such parties promises to make all rush in the future much easier for all.

Patty Hughes

University in Transition

DENISON—Denison University is a school in transition. This year, for the first time, men will be living on the women's quadrangle and women on the men's. Two of the seven women's dormitories on the quad will be filled with incoming freshmen, independents and other men who are not living in fraternity houses.

This mixing of quads will hopefully stimulate more casual and friendly relationships, for men and women will be eating together in the dining halls and will be passing one another to and from the academic quad.

Another part of the mixed quad proposal is the abolishment of a dorm for freshmen women; now 30 to 50 freshmen intermingle with upperclass women in their dorms. It is hoped this will stimulate freshman-upperclass interaction.

Judy Meloy

Alpha Greeted Deferred Rush

DePAUW—Last spring, DePauw sororities agreed to try a deferred rush program for the present year. The program has several advantages over September rush. DePauw's new women did not have to confront rush during their first busy weeks on campus; they have more time to see what sororities involve. Also, Greek and unaffiliated women have opportunities to become acquainted on a casual basis, including participating in an all-student dance and Greek living discussion groups. Both of Alpha's Panhellenic representatives had key roles in organizing these programs.

The basic format of our February rush was similar to past years, but with more flexible options for entertainment, costumes and party themes.

JANE STEPHENS, KATHY RARDIN

An Improved, "Go Greek" Rush

EMORY—Rush was altered this year in the hope of producing a more informal, relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere. The superficial, theatrical aspects disappeared. The first two rounds of rush were completely open with the rushees deciding which parties to attend and how long to stay. Invitations were issued to the last three rounds, but rushees could and did attend without invitations to all but preferential parties. The Greek system was emphasized first and individual sororities second. This new, more genuine rush helped our chapter find new unity, new dimensions of friendship and new bonds of Greek loyalty.

PEG HARKRADER

Rush Is Changing!

FLORIDA STATE—Rush took on a new face this fall at Florida State. Last year's tightly scheduled format of assigned ice water party times was abandoned to allow each rushee the liberty to choose her own time to visit all of the 19 sorority houses. "Do-Your-Own-Thing" parties were the second set with the Beta Nus presenting a light show produced by two of our sisters. Involving both slide and movie projectors, it showed in pictures what is often hard to express in words. Following information parties, which gave the rushees an idea about Theta finances, activities and other phases of Theta life, came preferentials and pledging. These changes are only the first of a rush revitalization program at F.S.U. with the hope of interesting more girls in the Greek system. CATHY CHRISTIAN

Talent Busts Out All Over

GEORGIA—For the first time in many years non-deferred rush has been again put into practice. What an exciting rush it was! Theta talent was bursting out all over at the skit parties (the first skit we've had in



This picture shows Thetas gathering for their Senior Breakfast at Whitman. More than that, it stands for the sisterhood, friendship and love possible in fraternity membership—a concept important to express in rush.



Along with homecoming, Sigma Chi Derby Day and other such events are taboo on some campuses. Not so on others. Shown above, Ball State, where Theta pledge Jenny McCray (1.) battles an unnamed DG on Derby Day.

years!), at the entertainment parties and at the open house parties (the first open house parties we've ever had!). Naturally, the rushees were overwhelmed! Thus, combining the work of an exceptional rush committee, superb alumnæ recommendations and determined actives, non-deferred rush was a success.

There's nothing but the very best for our new pledges. Consequently, Gamma Delta inaugurated a new program with informal pledge meetings, discussions and "Kite Tail" teas.

LINDA NORVET

The Junior Key Policy

HANOVER—For the first time Hanover's junior women were issued keys to the living units in 1971. Previously only senior women were able to have keys. In this policy a junior or senior woman can check out a key after dinner and can keep it out until 7:00 A.M. the next morning. However, to be issued a key a junior or senior woman must maintain a 2.0 grade point average and must not be on social probation. By issuing keys the administration shows its trust in the responsibility of upperclass women. The junior key policy has been very successful this year, having had relatively few incidences of misuse of the keys. Now the sophomores are beginning to request keys.

Students Welcome Changes

IDAHO—Two changes were welcomed by University of Idaho students this year. The Board of Regents approved the request for women's no-hours and allowed all living groups to open their rooms for visitation by anyone. Closing hours still remain, but women are no longer required to be home at those times. In some places the women have their own keys to the locked doors and in others the doors are left open with a watchman on duty. The choice of visitation has been left up to each living group. For those students who would rather not be involved with the visitation, dormitories without it were provided for them to live in starting September 1971.

Linda Fry

Rushing Through Fall

ILLINOIS—Illinois' Panhellenic initiated a fall formal rush program this year in contrast to the previous deferred rush program held in February. Rush was held on four different fall weekends and Delta Thetas are really excited about the results! Our new pledge class will now be initiated this spring. Informal rush has been held for the remainder of the year and is being emphasized much more now on our campus.

Helping us along with our new rush schedule was our fantastic new housemother, Mrs. Audrey McCabe. Mrs. McCabe was a Delta Theta in her college days and has brought back her sparkle and enthusiasm and lots of great ideas for another great year!

SHERI JOHANSEN

The Innovative Seventies

INDIANA—Hours, open visitation and off-campus housing are reforms of the sixties. Homecoming and student government are also changing here at Indiana. Homecoming is being equated more with service projects than floats, lawn displays and queen contests, even though the basic idea behind homecoming still

remains. Likewise student government is also going through a changing phase which will hopefully give it a

more meaningful and powerful goal.

The Greek system at Indiana is also going through a phase of questioning. But this phase is strengthening the system by helping us correct weaknesses and make adjustments to the demands of today's society and today's individual.

Change is important for progress.

ANITA JOY PEDERSEN

Rush Revisions Meet New Needs

IOWA—In order to meet the challenges of the 70's, both the sororities and fraternities here at Iowa have changed their rushing procedures. Beginning in the fall of 1972, sorority rush will not be held until after school has begun. It will also be more informal, with more parties such as hootenannies and picnics. (Fraternity rush for men has become entirely informal. Rushees can now go to houses when they wish and even spend the night.) This year Panhellenic has set up a grant and loan fund, for girls that would like to pledge, but have financial difficulty. Iowa was also the scene for the 1971 Big Ten Greek conference.

MARY KAY ALEXANDER

We're On Our Way

KANSAS STATE—Kansas State University, like many colleges, is a changing school. Although many changes are a continuation of those occurring earlier, there are many more on the way.

More sororities have become liberal in their policies concerning dress; only one on campus still has a dress code.

After practicing self-regulated hours on a trial basis for a year, the dorms at KSU have adopted them as a routine part of college life.

Seniors have been petitioning to become exempt from finals their senior year and professors tend to be lenient toward this policy.

Also, a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree is now offered at KSU.

Alas, Author Unknown

News About What's New

LAWRENCE—Major changes at Lawrence for the 1971-72 year are: 1. no hours for women (use of key cards) 2. limited male visitation 3. no distribution requirements (major requirements only) 4. no more Homecoming Queen or dance.

Other changes include: discontinuance of the year-book . . . co-educational living in one dorm on a floor-to-floor basis . . . cars permitted on campus for all classes except freshmen.

On the social scene the following gives the picture: a skirt is rarely seen and "dates" as social set-ups rarely happen . . . parties are informal as is the Lawrence life style . . . relationships seem stronger as a result, and more encompassing.

MARGARET UPTON

A Pledgeurable Year

MASSACHUSETTS—On our campus, interest in fraternity and sorority living is swiftly dying. An integral part of our campaign to eliminate the prejudice against the Greek System is the newly-formed Greek Council,



The question of using skits for rush today is very much up in the air. Though many feel they are "out," there is still some usage, preserving a balance between unstructured and structured rush. Thetas above are from Louisiana State, shown in their winning song fest pose.



Statistics show that on the average girls in sororities have higher scholarship than other campus women. Making this possible is the sorority emphasis on making the most of college learning opportunities. There are also Panhellenic awards. The Washington State pledge above is being greeted with joy by a Theta active as she returns with campus award for best pledge grades.

composed of representatives from the 10 sororities and 17 fraternities on campus, and our own Area Coordinator.

Meeting the challenge of reduced interest in sororities, Gamma Eta is now concentrating on the more relaxed atmosphere of informal rush. By bringing our rushees to the house for dinner, study sessions or just lounging around, we've been very pleased with the results.

ELLEN REILLY

Thetas Challenge the 70's

MIAMI—The Greek system at Miami is attempting to adapt to the changing times through revisions in rush and in the format of regular meetings.

Prior to rush, panels were set up in each suite composed of representatives from different sororities in order to give potential rushees a chance to ask questions and discuss various aspects of Greek life. Rush was extended to two weeks with longer parties and smaller rush groups to facilitate a closer, more informal rush atmosphere.

In meetings, less emphasis is being placed on the business portion, while firesides, interest groups and guest speakers are encouraged. Members of the faculty and administration are invited to speak on current questions or problems.

Andrea Naversen

A New Twist

MICHIGAN—In an effort to give rush a new twist for 1971, enjoy good food in an open air setting and get together with friends from other sororities and potential rushees, Eta chapter hosted one of three all-campus Panhellenic cookouts that kicked off the University of Michigan's fall rush program.

Experimentation with new rush formats lead to a cookout jointly sponsored, in three different locations, by Michigan's 18 sororities. Working together for the benefit of all on this initial rush endeavor gave us a chance to relax and enjoy the bright September day amid the company of friends, new and old.

... and the food wasn't bad either ...

SUSAN B. HEDGES

An Overhaul by Minnesota Greeks

MINNESOTA—With the end of formal rush at the U of Minnesota, the Panhellenic Council has initiated a number of innovations for rush and administration of Panhellenic. First, a new system of officer election called Regional Rotation combines different size houses to allocate power evenly. Another result was the formation of a J-Board to regulate disputes. It now allows both sides to have representatives present. Also, the quota limit for each house is now set higher than in previous years although it contains limitation for filling places of inactives, etc. Further, the entire Panhellenic Constitution has been revamped. Finally, both the number of girls going through rush and the number that pledged was higher this year than last.

ANN BULGER

An Honest Appeal

NEBRASKA—The first week of school brought hordes of new freshman, confusion and rush week! Previously rush had been held the week prior to the beginning of classes. This year, after their first week of college, the rushees faced the Greek system. Rush parties reflected a more serious and honest appeal for girls confused by anti-Greek literature and dorm "bull-sessions." Our high returns and first rate pledge class speak for themselves.

A "big buddy study" program was initiated this year, where weekly, pledges and their big buddies troop down to our pledge room for a study (and sometimes not so study!) time.

TAMMI HATHAWAY

One For All, All For One

NEVADA—In 1971, we Thetas witnessed the nearelection of a male Homecoming Queen on our campus. Suddenly, we were aware of the importance of Greek participation.

Thanks to a near-disaster, we've had special incentive to work with other sororities towards improving fraternity life. Panhellenic has helped to create an atmosphere of cooperation. Every month, a different house is host to all Greek girls. So far, a Halloween party with costumes and an evening with a renowned poet have brought us together. The salvation of Beta Mu must rest on the strength of the Greek system.

MARY ZAUGG, JOHANNA MULLER

Captives on Campus

NEWCOMB—The Newcomb Panhellenic Council changed our rush situation considerably this year. The chapters were asked to refrain from taking rushees off campus for meals and outside activities, permissable previously as long as a second sorority was represented, making enforcement of chaperonage a major problem. There was also a problem in enforcing the rule that nothing could be bought for a rushee.

In retrospect, most of the chapters felt that the new program was successful. Although there were a limited number of places on campus to entertain rushees, the girls did become better acquainted with campus life. The plan was advantageous to the actives because it eliminated the problem of finding chaperones and transportation.

CATHY SMALL

UNC Thetas Go Informal

NORTH CAROLINA—This year all the sororities on campus staged rush in an informal, less tense atmosphere. As always in a new situation, there were some mistakes, but sisters and rushees alike agreed that the new format was successful and should be expanded.

This spring sororities are using open houses to alleviate the pressure of structured first round parties and to put an emphasis on selling the rushees on the Greek way of life, not just their individual sororities.

PAM PHILLIPS

Different Routine

NORTH DAKOTA STATE—Rush was changed at North Dakota State this year. Instead of dropping a house after the first parties a rushee went to all the houses the first two days then dropped two houses the third day.

CONNIE ERICKSON

Re-Cycling at Tau

NORTHWESTERN—Rush was back again in fall quarter this year after an experimental deferred rush was held last year in winter quarter.



Students are happiest these days when they can feel they are doing for others. Colorado College Thetas fell to with a will to prepare handmade items for the Colorado Springs alumnæ boutique which contributes to the citywide fly-a-kite day, also sponsored by the alumnæ. L. to r., Thetas Pam Perrill, Pam La More, Laurie Smith.

Tau is starting a series of firesides by having key members of the University administration come to talk to Thetas about the behind-the-scenes workings of Northwestern. Our first guest administrator was President Robert Strotz.

Tau is also taking part in an ecology re-cycling project sponsored by the Panhellenic Association. Actives are saving their newspapers, bottles and cans for collection and subsequent re-cycling.

JEANNE GRABOVAC, KATHY BLIND

Thetas in Unstructured Rush

OHIO STATE—Our introduction to formal rush began last fall with the annual Greek open house to familiarize freshmen with all sororities on campus. A new addition was two unstructured open houses held at different times during the week. These allowed rushees to visit any sorority that interested them and to casually rap with these girls. They were free to come and go as they pleased.

Actual formal rush did not commence until the first week of winter quarter. All rounds of parties, except for the third, still were structured. The third round of parties consisted of two open houses similar to the previous ones in the fall. These were first steps taken to change formal rush. Also this is the last year Ohio State will have deferred rush. Starting the school year of 1972 formal rush will take place before fall quarter begins.

BARBARA ANDEREGG, ROBIN CHRISTY

Eager Beaver Thetas Rushing Rush

OHIO WESLEYAN—Rush is becoming more informal at Wesleyan. Panhel-sponsored Round Robin parties were instituted this year. These are open houses in which there are two girls from each house at each sorority. We anxiously awaited the arrival of two sets of parties during formal rush.

REBECCA MONROE

Changing All 'Round

OKLAHOMA—A major change has taken place concerning housing in the dorms. During 1970-71, for the first time, the girls no longer had hours. This has seemed to work out surprisingly well. Also, in the fall of 1971 the housing administrations experimented with coeducational housing due to student demand. Although these changes did not affect our Theta actives, they will affect future pledge classes who must live in University housing for one year.

Two changes our Alpha Omicron chapter initiated during 1970-71 were a Foreign Student Exchange Program and a special Spring Rush Workshop. The former program took place in April when a junior from Taiwan, May-Li Wong, moved into the Theta house for a week. This proved to be a wonderful chance for an informal exchange of ideas. We plan to do this once a semester in the future.

Penny Martin

Progress Speaks Out!!

OKLAHOMA STATE—Campus life reveals changes in its montage of diverse activity.

Women students' demand for equality in housing regulations is finally recognized. Now for the first time freshmen women may live in sorority houses.

Another big change is the enactment of the open

speaker policy. This policy expands the cultural avenues of OSU, as well as allowing minority groups past-due recognition.

The total result of all such activity seems to be the development of a new attitude. No longer is the atmosphere apathetic; the tone nonchalant—now the student spirit is indeed alive and progressive!

HARRIET CLARK

Learning and Love

PENN STATE—The pattern of campus life at Penn State took a turn for the worse in 1970 as nationwide campus disturbances caused the cancellation of our traditional Spring Week festivities. However, the prevailing calm of 1971 gave Penn State Greeks new confidence and insight. Also, the year seemed different for the Thetas. In years gone by, the dominant goal of all involved was to win—in every competitive event in sight. In 1971 the goal foremost in mind was to do the work well and enjoy doing it together.

It was with this spirit that Theta worked with the Kappa Delta Rho's on "The World Seen Through the Eyes of Comic Strips" to make 1971's re-instated Spring Week the best ever. This is how the Thetas on our campus are changing through learning and love. (P.S. We did win an unexpected overall first place with our skit.)

ALAS, AUTHOR UNKNOWN

Thetas Excel!!!

PITTSBURGH—Classes began September 2, 1971, and only two weeks later was the beginning of rush. Upperclass rush lasted one month. Freshman rush began right after mid-terms.

This year rush rules were modified, liberalizing hours of chat dating and phone calling. Also, our sorority has started a new program. We are trying to get to know each fraternity and their brothers on a closer basis than last year. Our aim is to be able to do more community services, and we would like the aid of the fraternities.

BEA-BEA LANG

Honesty—the Best Policy

PUGET SOUND—Delta Iota is experiencing a new kind of rush. The days of secrecy and trivia are gone.

Rushees are encouraged to ask questions. Often the sorority girls are put on the spot, so it is necessary for us to do a lot of self-examination before rush ever begins. We must know what Greek life means in the seventies.

We are trying to cope with a new breed of girl—the "independent" girl in thought and action of 1970. The only way we can do this is by being honest and encouraging individualism. We are being challenged all the time for being in a sorority. This tends to make being a Theta even more meaningful.

Also, Delta Iota believes in equality among the classes. Thus, the pledges are as much a part of our sorority as the actives and are encouraged to speak out about our problems and plans.

JOAN DOUGLAS

Five Long Months of Rush

PURDUE—This year, the Panhellenic Council and the 16 campus sororities have been working together on the revision of the rush program.

The informal rush parties give interested girls the opportunity to visit all of the houses on campus. Expanded rush immediately follows. Guests are invited to college lectures, sorority basketball games and bike rides. This six-weeks period is the newest and most exciting addition to the rush program. We can now meet these girls in a more realistic and personal situation.

Formal coke parties and suit parties bring an end to rush in February.

ALAS, AUTHOR UNKNOWN

Devotion-Inside and Out

ROLLINS—Gamma Gamma and all the other sorority and fraternity groups in our college family have been anxiously awaiting the field day activities for migrant workers' children. Last year's outing was such a success that everyone is sure to have fun with all of the children, tours, games and the picnic planned. Not only are Gamma Gamma girls involved in numerous campus activities, but we have just chosen a new philanthropy chairman to set up projects in day care centers, hospitals and institutions in our area just for the Thetas to be devoted to!

SALLY ANNESS

It's a Theta World

SAN DIEGO STATE—Gamma Sigma chapter showed it was a Theta World our past fall rush. With the com-

bined talents of President Carol Chalfant and Rush Chairman Kris Knutsen we changed our Creative Day so the rushees did the creating. The girls made hand puppets from felt and decorated them with materials we provided. In all, we collected 150 finished puppets and sent them to the children of the Institute of Logopedics. Our theme, "It's a Small World," was from the Bank of America attraction at Disneyland. We each dressed from a different country and had the house decorated into five major themes.

SHELLEY HUSON

New Light Reflected on Rush

TENNESSEE—Panhellenic Council has revised rushing policies for 1971-72. Summer silence was abolished. This gave sorority women the freedom to wear their pins during the summer and the opportunity to correspond with prospective rushees. Probably the most helpful change was the approval of summer rush parties, which could be given by collegiate members when at least three sororities were represented.

All this was an effort to create more interest in sorority life and promote the Greek system as a whole. Because of these changes, rushees weren't totally "in the dark" about rush. They had been given a chance to preview the Greek system and when rush week arrived they had some knowledge of what to expect.

JENNIE ISAAC



If students can have fun while serving others, so much the better. Indiana University Thetas say they really had fun co-sponsoring the Phi Psi bike team (#4 in pic; it placed in top ten). The occasion: the annual "Little 500" bike race, involving 33 teams of four riders each, chosen in qualification trials. The race has earned more than \$300,000 in scholarships (valued at \$200 each) in the past 20 years, helps those working their way through school.

Alpha Theta Serves in Community

TEXAS—This fall we have spread our Theta enthusiasm beyond the normal routine by taking a more active interest in our community with three new service proj-

Each Theta participates in the Birthday Buddy project which consists of sending birthday cards each month to patients at the Austin State School for the Mentally Retarded. Alpha Theta is also involved in a volunteer program at the Austin State Hospital. We are most enthusiastic about our new responsibility of starting a Camp Fire group in a predominantly black elementary school. (See picture page 27.) With these projects we feel we are finding added meaning in sorority life.

MANDY BALCH

The Gamma Psi Scene

TEXAS CHRISTIAN—For the first parties during our rush each sorority was given a topic to present which would explain various aspects of sororities and their advantages. Among topics discussed were fraternity heritage, pledgeship, scholarship, financial responsibilities, spiritual growth and the role of the alumnæ. There was also a new emphasis on keeping costs down during rush in such areas as refreshments, decorations and dress for both Greeks and rushees.

Gamma Psi has a new outlook on the pledge program, too, so as to bring the pledges into the unity of the entire chapter stressing the purpose and functions of fraternity. We feel it is the responsibility of fraternity to show that one can gain more than just status by becoming a member.

DIANE YARBERRY

Greeks, Independents Get Together

TEXAS TECH—The Greek System has, for a long time, been looked upon by independents as a social club which speaks of its so-called "love" yet rarely shows it. The Tech fraternities, in their all-out effort to survive such criticism, are re-evaluating their goals and including the entire Tech community in their new plans.

Theta has reviewed her goals and set up a program whereby actives and pledges alike are getting to know themselves and one another as real people—equals. We now feel that we are ready to work as a group with Panhellenic and Inter-Fraternity Council in their coordination of a "Tech Week" to bring all students of Texas Tech together in a mutual understanding under a mutual goal—the enhancement of educational and cultural growth at Texas Tech University.

PATTY KLEINKNECHT

Challenge Means Change

TULSA—This fall, as always, the Thetas of Gamma Tau, along with the other sororities, busied themselves preparing for formal rush. But, there was one noticeable change—few fraternity men were on campus. Last spring the fraternities decided to have open rush. This change allowed the fraternities to have rush parties all summer and gave them the opportunity to know the rushees better.

Within our chapter, change has come from Sharon McNeil, our pledge trainer, who chose the Moral Code around which to plan her pledge meetings. Hopefully, by doing this each girl will have a better idea of what Theta can mean to her.

Sue Burruss

Generation Gaps Galore

VANDERBILT—College life has changed, and at such a rapid pace, that graduates only a few years ahead of us are of a different generation.

The past two years at Vanderbilt have witnessed significant changes: coed living, extension of no-hours to everyone on campus, the pass-fail system and a lessened load of distribution requirements.

There seems to be a nation-wide trend granting more and more freedom to America's youth. Perhaps the basis for the change is the assumption that in our modern, fast-moving society we are forced to make our decisions at a younger age than did those of earlier generations. The relative absence of restrictions, abstract or concrete, makes college a little more exciting and challenging, and perhaps a little frightening.

KATHERINE R. SHERIDAN

Rush Concept Changed

WASHBURN—The past year has brought many changes to the rush program here on campus. Formal rush week, which in the past extended four days, has been cut to three days. This was done on a trial basis in an effort to make rush more enjoyable to both the rushees and the girls in the houses.

The emphasis of rush has also changed. Getting to know each rushee as a person has become more important than the skits or decorations. The types of parties have changed to meet the new concept of rush. A folksong party last rush week gave all a chance to sing their favorite songs and was a big success with everyone involved.

JANICE HENGELFELT

Peaceful Concern

WASHINGTON-ST. LOUIS—Many changes have occurred on campus, just during my four years here.

Both the phys ed and foreign language requirements have been dropped. . . . Many courses in the School of Arts and Sciences have become pass-fail or "blanket grade" courses (everyone gets a "B" unless he does very exceptional work earning an "A") . . . No more "D's" and "F's" are given—only no-credit. . . . The compilation of the grade point average for the purpose of transcripts has been dropped. . . . When I was a freshman, only senior girls had no-hours; today all girls have no-hours. . . Also, there are 24-hour open houses in both male and female dorms. . . There are nine coed dorms.

The political atmosphere has run all the way from extreme apathy and indifference to semi-destructive activism and back now to an intense and peaceful concern for the state of our nation.

SUSAN B. KIRCHER

Rush: A Bird's-Eye View

WASHINGTON-SEATTLE—As attitudes and values change, aware Thetas realize the importance of a current rush program reflecting Greek life as it balances innovation against tradition. Gone are the days of clapsongs, all-house sing-ins and so-called traditional rush

entertainment. Taped music greets the rushees through stereo speakers as the girls enter into a relaxed atmosphere where the emphasis is placed on genuine relationships rather than rushing procedures. Our chapter capitalizes on spontaneity and emphasizes authenticity not only during rush—but the whole year through!

NAN SCHELL

The Big Three

WASHINGTON STATE—It is the absence of conflict that is making news at Alpha Sigma.

There are few airs at Alpha Sigma. The girls know that where you live does not dictate compatibility, but who you are, does.

Individuality has not been sacrificed as we work and relax together. There are still the quiet music lovers, the others who come alive at night, the conservative ones and the very free-thinkers.

What could these people possibly have in common? Respect. It is more apparent this year than ever before, WSU Thetas think. Also, there is tolerance. Both are necessary with 50 unique personalities living together and sometimes creating problems. But the secret is not to ignore problems. The secret is to use our third ingredient for a happy atmosphere. This is love.

SUE OLIVER

Coed Dorms

WHITMAN—Whitman College has been changing its housing situation during the past two years. Out of five

residence halls, three became coed dorms. Thus, there are only two single-sex residence halls. Another change has also been brought about by this coed housing plan.

Formerly, two of the dorms were exclusively for freshmen and all freshmen lived in these dorms. Now, however, the upperclassmen have had to face having their former sanctuary invaded by freshmen. Hopefully, this is allowing each group to come to know and respect the other and to create greater unity among the sororities and on campus.

Sharon Haas

Innovations Spark Enthusiasm

WILLIAM AND MARY—Several innovations have made this fall especially exciting.

A revision in the format of the last meeting of each month allows an outside-interest program to be added to the agenda.

Once a week a member of the faculty or administration and their families are invited to dinner at the Theta house. Meeting in an informal and relaxed atmosphere has led to increased communication, essential to campus life today.

Recently the sororities at William and Mary voted to remain in their present individual houses rather than move to a soon-to-be-completed dorm complex. "Home living" is a unique feature of sorority life at William and Mary. Most people view its continuation as essential to the existence of the Greek system on this campus.

BETH BLILER

ONLY CHANGE IS STABLE

- ♦ Today there is a new spirit which affects us all in our chapter. With radical changes on campus, our chapter, while still holding on to cherished traditions, has opened its doors to a tolerance of individualism which has added to our strength. Each member is recognized as an individual. We do not dress alike. We do not all agree on current events issues. But neither do we block them out.—KAREN McDonald, writing in chapter's alumnæ newsletter at Alpha Theta, Texas.
- ♦ I think it is more difficult to be a sorority member than the critics can understand. A sorority girl must live with 90 distinct girls who have 90 different personalities and 90 unique characteristics that make each one of them a person. Thus, a sorority woman must be able to recognize the special traits in another to really "know" her. When she accomplishes this, the sorority woman has learned a great deal about human nature. Then, since she must also live with the girl on a day-to-day basis, a sorority woman must learn to cooperate with her fellow member. And doesn't this apply to life—getting along with our
- fellows? . . . Yet there is one thing that keeps all 90 of us together for four years and this is Theta, the sorority. I think that is what makes Theta so simple and yet so wonderful.— UNIDENTIFIED THETA, writing in chapter's alumnæ newsletter at Gamma Iota, Kentucky.
- As the world changes, Theta helps us adapt. The experience of living with girls of every type and learning to respect their views aids us in realizing the benefits of discussion and possible compromise. Living in a climate which affords intellectual discussion, we can talk over problems and ideas and reach intelligent decisions. And knowing that there are those who genuinely care about each of us as a person, offsets the feeling that we are merely numbers. . . . But most of all, Theta today is a goal, the highest way of life. In a society where only change is stable, and many traditional ideals are fading, Theta remains a guide. Theta is not only a way of life during college but is a continuing standard throughout our lives that requires the utmost of intellectual and social maturity.—HARRIET HUDSON, collegiate Founders' Day speaker, Delta Nu, Arkansas.

Having presented new campus trends in general (page 15) and having assembled information on what's new on specific campuses in the chapter editors' shortie letters (page 50), then our thoughts turned to the students themselves. What are they thinking about some of the puzzling questions of today? To find out we queried five Theta collegiates at widely separated schools. Their "symposium" of replies follows on the next three pages.



Sue Oliver, Washington State

1. What is the current student feeling about the over-30's?

OLIVER: I never have seen the "hassle" over the "generation gap" that we hear so much about. Teachers and alumnæ, parents and housemothers, cooks and advisers (all over 30 in some cases) are greatly respected and loved by the girls I live with at Washington State University.

ALEXANDER: I believe that students are now starting to accept everyone as they are—no matter what their age.

GREAF: It depends on who that over-30 person might be. Most students on the Butler campus are objective in their opinions and consideration of all age groups.

ISAAC: True age is not relevant any more. People are turning toward the young as shown in their dress, their social lives and their attitudes. You can't tell age as you used to by looking at people.

Hughes: Students seem to think much more about a person's mind, regardless of age. Rarely, if ever, is age alone important. If the over-30's are concerned about ecology, poverty and other "collegiate concerns," they are considered as Okay in anyone's book!

2. Is "responsible freedom" under the no-hours system working out or are no-hours encouraging "irresponsible freedom?"

OLIVER: On the whole, I think the no-hours (and in Washington State's case, the key-card system) is working out for the best. College time is a time of growth and this appears as a good way of growing individually. Moral attitudes are greatly shaped by college age and how the college girl uses or mis-uses the no-hour policy will depend a lot on how she has grown before coming to college. Also, peer acceptance is a big factor. When no-hour policies are turned into never-coming-in policies at any time, the girl involved will think a lot about



Mary Kay Alexander, Iowa



Jennifer Greaf, Butler

how her actions are reflecting upon her living group.

ALEXANDER: I feel that students act as they want regardless of what regulations are established by the administration. The fact that most rules have been abolished is a matter of convenience for most people. Students who are mature act that way no matter what the student rules may be.

GREAF: Butler does not have, as of now, a nohours policy. We still have hours for all of the women students.

ISAAC: In Tennessee the legal age is 18 and by the time most students enter college they have reached this age. The responsible freedom given to students allows them to carry out the responsibility which the state feels they are old enough to accept.

HUGHES: At Colorado College there are virtually no hours or restrictions on visitation. It seems that this privilege is rarely abused. Once the newness of such freedom wears off it is often not even used.

3. What groups or what individuals in what jobs (either student or faculty) have had the most leveling influence on your campus the last few years, and why do you think they have had influence?

OLIVER: Minority action groups on campus have created the new emphasis on racism and its elimination. This has been a major issue on the WSU campus the last few years. But I must say that alumni and state-level governmental groups have had the greatest influence because they control the money coming to WSU and the school has seen their power after disturbances involving racism.

ALEXANDER: The student leaders at Tennessee have been a leveling influence in terms of suppression of campus disturbances. They have come to the realization that the students are an integral part of the university community and

that by destroying it they are hurting themselves very much.

GREAF: The Butler Student Assembly is the most leveling group on our campus.

ISAAC: The blacks have had a great influence on the Tennessee campus. Former SGA president, Jimmie Baxter, did much to help unite our student body. The mere fact that only a small percentage of our campus is black, yet a majority of students elected him to his office, is quite a beginning. Also, there is Jackie Walker, Jackie is the first black football captain in the history of the SEC. This year he has brought national acclaim to our school.

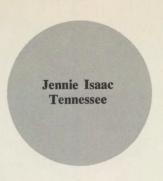
HUGHES: I really cannot come up with an answer to this question for Colorado College.

4. How do you explain the strong religious feeling returning to some campuses today?

OLIVER: Many crutches are used today—drugs, drinking, forced unconventional action and mysticism. Religion is a crutch, too. Man has found that frustrations and failure set in when he assumes all burdens and trials of everyday life. A crutch can help him out. Many things, as I have listed, have been tried. Christ is the only one that makes promises and historically has never failed to keep them. I'm convinced that there is a little God-shaped void in everyone. The Lord is the only "crutch" that properly fits there. People are finding this out at this time.

ALEXANDER: Students and young people in general are both insecure and disillusioned and they are in search for the answers, so a lot of them have returned to their religions to find these answers.

GREAF: Many kids do not go to church as much as their parents did, and with many people looking for meaning to life through the drug scene and becoming dissatisfied with the answers they find there, others are looking to God and religion for those answers.



Patty Hughes Colorado College

Isaac: Many religious groups on campuses today are nondenominational. They don't stress the structured religion of the past, but merely the fact that you believe in God. There are many good speakers coming to campuses, such as Josh McDowell, who has spoken here at Tennessee for two consecutive years. It's easier for students to identify with these people and become concerned.

HUGHES: I can't say a strong religious feeling is returning to Colorado College today, at least, nothing structured. Most students have been or are presently caught up in a searching for what they believe, though often this is not in the form of an established religion but rather a personal set of beliefs, goals and hopes for their own private lives.

5. How can fraternities help stabilize the campus today and help support the better aspects of campus change?

OLIVER: The fraternity is a potential power-house of change. Where else are people with mutual ties bound together so tightly? For this body to get anything done, it must develop empathy, agreement on a cause and ways to meet that cause—and, a lot of love.

ALEXANDER: Fraternities can help by maintaining a constant growing experience.

GREAF: Through campus leadership, cooperation of all Greek members and through an awareness that productive campus change can come only through cooperation and peaceful means are ways fraternities can help today.

Isaac: It depends greatly on the campus and the percentage of fraternity people what influence fraternities can have. Here at Tennessee fraternity members are a small minority. Other students are really unconcerned about them. If a fraternity member made a statement, it would be rejected simply because it came from a Greek.

HUGHES: Fraternity can help campuses mostly by pointing out that severe and radical changes are not really necessary and by showing that an

important part of life is truly caring about others—each other and those less fortunate than we—so that the world will be as unpolluted (physically and mentally) as possible for our children and theirs.

6. Do students have fun any more in college, and if so how, and if not, why not?

OLIVER: An editorial in the WSU school newspaper some time ago admonished students for being excited about a football victory when there is a war going on overseas. This exemplifies a mix-up in priorities and explains why I think students do not have as much fun in college. Large problems are overpowering everyday action until everything is infected with worry and frustration. Life is not enjoyed as much; worry has replaced enjoyment. I am not advocating disregard for problems but I am suggesting that they be put into perspective which may help somewhat.

ALEXANDER: Students do have fun. The game's the same, but the rules have changed. Therefore, more fun than ever is going on. It is my personal feeling and opinion that your social experiences in college are as important as those in the classroom.

GREAF: Students are not having as much "fun" in the old sense of the word because the courses are more demanding and college kids are in more outside organizations (i.e. volunteer work and such), but the present college life is perhaps more rewarding.

Isaac: Yes, college has changed in the past years. People have become more serious. Students are concerned about people and the world around them. They enjoy gathering to talk about these things. It's a different kind of fun, but it is still enjoyable.

HUGHES: YES, students have fun! They would not stay in college if there were no fun involved! There are still parties and football. Students have fun other ways, too, as in carving pumpkins for hospitals. I'd put it this way—if we are happy, we are having fun!

Life is ever lord of Death.—James Greenleaf Whittier

★Pearl VanSiclen Higbie (Mrs. Robert Jr.) Adelphi 1914; Grand President 1942-1946; November 1971 Edna Hayes Brakeman (Mrs. William) Allegheny 1894; October 1971 Fern Brendel Metzger (Mrs. Roy) Butler 1908: December 1971 Eula Glide Elliott (Mrs. Roy Holliday) California-Berkeley 1904; April 1971 Aanes Aausta Frisius California-Berkeley 1897; July 1971 Marian Christensen Shevky (Mrs. Marian C.) California-Berkeley 1913; 1971 Janice Whipple Simon (Mrs. Alan) California-Berkeley 1947; June 1970 Jacqueline Collins Wallace (Mrs. John C.) California-Berkeley 1947: August 1969 Margaret Vyse Stoner (Mrs. Lewis) Colorado State 1925: September 1971 Margaret McBride Smith (Mrs. James C.) Denison 1946: October 1971 Ruth Graham Gowdy (Mrs. Richard) Goucher 1919; December 1969 Rosamund Penwell Clark (Mrs. Clinton Jr.) Illinois 1934; September 1971 Ruth Ann Hamilton Gregory (Mrs. Charles R. Jr.) Indiana 1943; November 1971 Genevieve Burger Keehn (Mrs. Hiram) Indiana 1922; October 1971 Letitia Blakey Burket (Mrs. Ivan Roy) Kansas 1909: September 1971 Matilda Harriman Humphrey (Mrs. N. Allen) Lawrence 1920; October 1971 Margaret French Dresser Leete (Mrs. Robert) Michigan 1903; August 1971 Barbara Poag Hahn (Mrs. Albert) Michigan State 1942; October 1971 Gwyneth Reese White (Mrs.) Missouri 1926: 1971 Katherine Kohl Collins (Mrs. Herbine) Nebraska 1916; 1971 Diane Mitchel Parker (Mrs. Donald) North Dakota 1958; November 1971 Hortense Monroe Stevensen (Mrs. Robert) North Dakota 1916; June 1971 Beverly Jo Hicks Byars (Mrs. Robert K.) Northwestern 1948; January 1970 Catherine McMeen Clark (Mrs. Ivor) Ohio State 1916; November 1971 Emily Kirk Overstreet (Mrs.) Ohio State 1938; November 1971 Maibelle Williams

★Pearl VanSiclen Higbie was Grand President during World War II, 1942-46, after serving on her own chapter's Advisory Board (Adelphi), as District VII President (1938-40) and Grand Alumnæ Secretary (1940-42). Following her investigation of the then little-known Institute of Logopedics, Theta's first philanthropic chairman was appointed at the wartime

Oklahoma 1917; December 1971

Alice Hunt Woodyard (Mrs. Darrell) Oklahoma 1927; July 1971 Jean Marie Williams Ellis (Mrs. Charles Russell) Pennsylvania 1919; charter member: November 1971 Gertrude Hellmers Johnson (Mrs. William) Pennsylvania 1938: November 1971 Marian Cadle Houghton (Mrs. William E.) Syracuse 1933; October 1969 Elizabeth Johnson Duncan (Mrs. William H.) Texas 1917: April 1968 Anne Clifford Israel (Mrs. John W.) Texas 1954; February 1969 Elizabeth Vinson Kelly (Mrs. Alfred K.) Texas 1919: 1967 Virginia Breeding Lubren (Mrs. John) Texas 1934; February 1965 Anne Birdwell Meek (Mrs. Jethro A.) Texas 1936: November 1971 Elizabeth Hawkins Murphy (Mrs. M. J.) Texas 1913: April 1966 Mamie Bowes Pipkin (Mrs. Herman) Texas 1908; November 1968 Linda Coleman Simpson (Mrs. Robert Keith) Texas 1912: July 1965 Anna Beth Lockett Van deMark (Mrs. Otis S.) Texas 1921; May 1971 Mary E. Gray Toronto 1923: January 1970 Orlean Alford Jones (Mrs. Arthur T. Jr.) Vanderbilt 1948; September 1971 Helen McKee Allen (Mrs. Charles) Washburn 1923: July 1971 Mary VanVechten Ardrey (Mrs. Walter) Washburn 1915; August 1971 Bess Renwick Guild (Mrs. Howard) Washburn 1915: March 1971 Constance Reed McArthur (Mrs. William) Washburn 1922; August 1971 Mary Ann Stinson Shelton (Mrs. Ray) Washburn 1953; July 1971 Marjorie Sears Thompson Washburn 1914; August 1971 Gertrude McClintock Whitcomb (Mrs. Philip) Washburn 1914; November 1971 Esther Mary Johnson Washington-St. Louis 1918; June 1970 Sara Elizabeth Buchanan Bolinger (Mrs. John Clayton) Washington-Seattle 1921; November 1971 Helen Schwager Ward (Mrs. Charles Stuart) Washington-Seattle 1922; September 1970 Minerva Criley Blackford (Mrs. George) Wooster 1893; October 1971

Officers' Conference (1944, in lieu of a convention). At the 1946 Jubilee convention the Institute was adopted as Theta's major philanthropy; also the first International Fellowship was given to Johanna Hudig of Holland. During 1942-46 four Theta chapters were added. An Easterner, Mrs. Higbie most recently lived in Manchester, Vermont.

INTRODUCING

Alice Mantz Stooker



Carol Norton Gonser

Alumnæ President, District IV-Alice Mantz Stooker, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Beta Beta initiate and graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, B.A. in sociology . . . Vocational Rehabilitation counselor till marriage . . . Member Kansas City alumnæ, vice-president Tulsa chapter, Enid club; many offices, including presidency Oklahoma City alumnæ and Theta of the Year 1971 . . . Flaming Festival and Foundation Drive enthusiast, created first Pansy Baskets ... Served on 1966 Grand Convention Nominating Committee . . . Currently First Presbyterian Church Woman's Association president, Presbyterial and Synodical officer, elder . . . Active in YWCA, PTA, Randolph-Macon alumnæ . . . Daughter 21, junior at Boston University, sons 17, 14, and daughter 10 call Mary Mantz (Theta parliamentarian) "Grand Mary." . . . Twin sister, Mary Griffith, is a Theta as are four aunts . . . Phi Kappa Sigma husband, graduate of University of Iowa, is Bell Traffic Engineer.

College President, District IX-Carol Norton Gonser, Lafayette, California. Native of California . . . Initiate of Omega chapter, University of California-Berkeley . . . Received A.B. degree 1958 . . . Past president of Berkeley Theta Alumnæ Chapter . . . Past president and treasurer of Omega House Corporation Board . . . Community activities have included Junior League, Girl Scouts, elementary and junior high school parents' clubs and board of directors of Youth Association . . . Golf, tennis and bowling are enjoyed when time permits . . . Family consists of three children, Barbee age 12, Bill age 11, Bob age 8 and husband Bill, graduate of Stanford and member of Alpha Sigma Phi, who practices law in Walnut Creek . . . Husband's Theta ties are too numerous to list but include sister-in-law Stephanie Griffiths Gonser, Omega; mother Alice Lease Gonser (former Theta grand vice-president) and Hazel Baird Lease (former grand president), both of Alpha Nu, Montana.

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Editor Mrs. Herbert L. Garrard • 19740 Heather Lane, Craig Highlands, Noblesville,

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COMMITTEES Archives Mrs. Clark F. Smaha • 794 Boal Parkway, Winnetka, IL 60093

Convention Manager Mrs. Walter Boynton • 2244 Fir St., Glenview, IL 60025

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Over the DESKTOF

Quotation for Spring

"We can just hope change is progress. Yet, I can only think everything will work out all right."
—Dorothy (Dora) Anderson Harper, 99-year old Theta from Wooster. (See page 3.)

Your Editor Has a Notion that Dora Harper (above) who speaks with the wisdom of years, has a pretty good viewpoint that we might all adopt as we find ourselves in a world of change. To say that most of us, whatever our ages, have been shaken up by change in the last few years, goes without saying. As far as Theta, as a college-based sorority is concerned, a portion of this change is epitomized in the articles in this issue on what's new on campus and it is interesting to note that the graduate of a few years back is as much startled by campus change, just since she was in school, as are those of us who have many years between us and graduation.

Granted the premise that no one wants change which does not portend progress, how can we proceed? The British philosopher and mathematician, Alfred North Whitehead, suggested that, "The art of progress is to preserve order amid change and to preserve change amid order."

Certainly it would seem that campus dissidents who "tore things up" a year or two ago have learned the lesson of order. Campus change today is proceeding in a more orderly fashion.

But what of us as individuals? How can we contribute to order amid change?

I'd like to suggest first that we not be stampeded into change. Somehow the world has become so urgent and "they" are always telling us to run this way, run that way, quick, quick, change for survival! Yet, we have watched what "they" have said about the use of phosphates, the use of hexachlorophene, to name only two pronouncements, reversed in a matter of months. "They" make surveys and surveys and not waiting for long-time testing, invite us to be guinea pigs.

"They" also purport to believe in an entirely new set of principles and standards. I suggest we should stand up to these pressures for change and hold on to our own beliefs. Who's to say that the casualness of sex is better than the one-man-one-woman ideal? Who's to say that permitting drinking at an earlier age is an improvement? Who knows where this autonomy of the youthful cult over age will lead us? Until we know for sure, a strong, firm backlog of individuals, old and young, standing up for time-tested ideals and standards can give permanence under shifting sands.

Finally, however, I believe we should study closely what is going on. It is not enough to retire into a shell with our beliefs, ignoring the change all about us. Some of it will be proved good; some of it will prevail. What a pity if the world goes on without us! This means being open-minded, listening and looking, yet making considered judgments not snap ones.

So, with Dora Anderson, we can hope that today's changes, on campus and off, will mean progress, if those of us with the background and will, refuse to be *stampeded* by change; *stand up* for our beliefs in the face of change; *study* what is best about the changes presented to us.

But lest it be thought we are emphasizing the wisdom of age over the wisdom of youth, we close with these fine collegiate comments about the larger meaning of campus change in response to a symposium question (page 62). Says Jennie Isaac, Tennessee, "Campus changes . . . reflect world changes. Students want to get involved and do their share." Explains Sue Oliver, Washington State, "The problem lies in the distinction between change just for singled-out groups or change for the sake of change and really relevant change for the better of all concerned."

And now to coming deadlines:

Active chapter editors: June 1: Names of chapter members elected to national honor groups since Sept. 1, 1971. Wallet-size pictures of Mortar Boards, Phi Beta Kappas, Phi Kappa Phis. Alumnæ chapter editors: June 1st assignment. A letter will reach you outlining requirements.

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